THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Wednesday, May 11, 1864.

D. L. IMBRIE, Editor & Proprietor.

TERMS—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, in advance; otherwise Two Dollars will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are settled.

☞ Letters and communications, by mail, shall have prompt attention.

BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 40—No. 19. Beaver, Wednesday, May 11, 1864. Established 1818

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of 75 cents per square each subsequent insertion 25 cents. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers and to long advertisements.

A space equal to twelve lines of this type measured as follows:

Special notices 25 per cent. addition to regular rates.

Business cards, $5 cents a line per year.

Marriages and Deaths, Religious, Political and other Notices of a public nature, free.

I. O. of O. F.

The following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted by Robertson Lodge No 450, I. O. of O. F. May 2d, 1864.

Whereas, Under the dispensation of the Divine Grand Master, our worthy and beloved brother George C. Bradshaw, a true and faithful laborer in the Lodge, has been summoned from his labor in this life, as we have reason to hope and believe, to the celestial Lodge above, we, as Odd Fellows, desire to record our testimony to his worth as a Brother of our cherished order, and also to convey to his bereaved family and relations, in assurance of our deep sympathy in the sorrow which now enshrouds them, therefore,

Resolved, That in this death of our well beloved Brother, George C. Bradshaw, we, the members of Robertson Lodge, mourn the loss of a tried and faithful laborer in the cause of Odd Fellowship, who in his daily walk in life has fully remembered and exemplified its sacred principles and by his practice honored them; that the members of his bereaved family, in this their hour of trial, we earnestly and respectfully tender the assurance of our deepest sympathy and our heartfelt prayer that their grief may be lighted by the remembrance that death is another life entered upon by those whose earthly career has been illustrated by an unfaltering trust in the sacred promise of the divine Master in faith and hope cannot part in full fruition.

Resolved, That, though we can add nothing to the future happiness of the dead, can give no additional lustre to his name, yet by following his precepts and imitating his examples, we shall advance our own usefulness and happiness and by recording his name upon our hearts will show the world that we can appreciate those gentle qualities which give dignity and honor to an Odd Fellow's life, and insure peace and consolation in a christian's death.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days and that this hall be draped in mourning for the same number of days.

Resolved, That the Secretary enter these resolutions upon the records of the Lodge and a copy be sent to the parents of our deceased Brother, also a copy be furnished the editors of the county papers for publication.

J. E. G. Evans,
E. G. Hamer, Com.
J. C. Evans,

New Brighton, May 2d, 1864.

Classification of Democracy.—Petroleum Nasby, the high priest of Ile Oils, classifies the various cliques in the Democratic party as follows.

1—Them ez would nominate Mick Lellon on a war platform

2—Them ez would nominate Mick Lellon on a peese platform.

3—Them ez would nominate vallandygum on a peese platform

4—Them ez would nominate vallandygum on a war platform.

5—Them ez would favor the war of slavery cood be let alone.

6—Them ez is opposed to the war in enny shape.

7—Them ez is in Kanady in consekens uv drat.

8—Them betwixt and betweeners, who er ashamed uv our party and aint sootsible for enny other. They are with Democracy ez the Michiganders is with the fitch—wood like 2 git rid it, but can't.

A Candid Statement.—You can procure of any druggist in this city and vicinity, Dr. Tobias Venetian Linament. It is a sure and speedy cure for sore throat, headache, toothache, chronic rheumatism, colic, croups and pains in the limbs. We advise every one to give it a trial. The expense is a mere trifle—25 cents—and we are confident no person will ever be without it. Every family should have a bottle in the house in case of sudden accidents, such as cuts, burns, scalds, &c. Its pain-relieving qualities are miraculous. As for croup, it has saved hundreds; we have the certificates to prove it. Office 56 Cortlandt Street, New-York. Sold by Druggists.

The Way to do It.—In London, a few years ago, the butchers combined to put up the price of meat and the people resisted it, resolving to consume the article but three days in a week: the result was a tumble in prices, that must happen here would people do the same thing, not only in regard to meat, but to every other article which is inordinately high, and the partial consumption of which can be dispensed with.

☞ Edward Everett says that "when the history of East Tennessee for the first two years and a half of the war shall be written, it will disclose scenes of tyranny and oppression of which there are few parallels in the annals of the world, and this at the hands of men who pretend to be waging war for self government and to protect the rights of the minority against the rule of 'numerical majority.'"

☞ Dr. Holland, in his lecture on the "National Heart," defines a conservative as one who is not on the humane side of anything.

Address and Platform of the Union State Convention.

The address and resolutions adopted by the late Convention at Harrisburg are as follows.

To the People of Pennsylvania: In presenting the name of Abraham Lincoln, for re election to the Presidency, to our fellow citizens of Pennsylvania and of the other loyal States, we are constrained by a high sense of what is due to the principle involved briefly to set forth the reasons which impel us to this preference. In doing so, we desire emphatically to state that our ardent purpose to secure the re-election of the present Chief Magistrate of the Union is controlled by no hasty intention to neutralize the high claim to patriotism of other statesmen mentioned in connection with the same great office by the Union men of the country, nor to have it manifest, either, that we are controlled by any selfish adherance to a mere man, in this the hour of a free people's struggle for their existence. The reasons which urge us to advocate the re-election of Abraham Lincoln are such as must influence all patriotic men in adopting measures that will best subserve the safety and purity of the Government, the honor and glory of its people, with their speedy triumph over the murderous combinations of a wicked rebellion. The Administration, in all its attitudes, presents the power of Government in all its might and majesty. Whatever affects the one, must, more or less, influence and impair the other. If the Government should be defeated, the overthrow of the Administration must, of course, follow. If the conspirators, who do the bidding of Jefferson Davis, triumph, necessarily the brave men who obey the summons and enter in the fight for the Union, under the general direction of the President of the United States, must also be defeated; and as they go down, the President ceases to be the representative of national power, and as all these perish, so too, with all men who are now free and independent, either be sacrificed to the horrors of war, or be doomed to the still great horrors of slavery. From these alternatives there is no escape. Our political enemies have so couched their battle cry as to render most odious those who now represent the National authority, while our armed foes, (the natural allies of those opposed to us politically) have schooled their followers in the same prejudices So closely are these identified, even now it is boasted in the revolted States as being only necessary for the success of rebellion, that the peace Democracy should succeed in the loyal States; while the peace Democracy insist, as the basis of their success, that the rebellion must first become a military triumph. This is not an assumption of our own to make an argument against our enemies. The history of the whole course of the slaveholders' rebellion corroborates it on one side, while the career of those who sympathize with treason affirms it on the other. Hence the necessity of so identifying the Administration with the Government in the coming political contest, as to make them inseparable—the one as potential as the other—invincible against their combined enemies, North and South. *This can only be done by the re nomination and re election of Abraham Lincoln.* Until the rebellion is put down, or at least until its armed force and vigor are broken, there should be no change in the Administration representing the Government. Obvious reasons impress us with the importance of this position. A change of men would involve a change of measures; so that while the loyal States were undergoing such a revulsion, the States that are in rebellion would be afforded time to gather new strength, wherewith possibly to overwhelm and destroy the Government. Campaigns then just projected would be immediately countermanded to appease the rage of partisan rivalry. Leaders fairly tried would be reduced in command to make room for the ambitious, incompetent and useless imbecile. The depreciation of the currency, now so eagerly aimed at, would then be speedily accomplished. The ruin of the national credit, now treated as a jest, would then be received as a reality, and mocked as a deserving result. Our diplomacy would become the channel of conveying to the nations of the world the evidence of our internal broil and the fact of our national weakness. And thus, with schism where the Union is now strong, and antagonisms where cordiality now prevails, the general wreck of the Government would mark the imprudent change in its present administration, and the enslavement of a people who are now free and independent, conclude the bleak record of the nation's decline and fall.

If a nation's safety is worth a party's noblest efforts, then, indeed, have we, claiming to be the loyal men of the land, and ready to sacrifice all that is dear or valuable, the noblest incentives to labor for our political success. Believing, as we do, that there is but one principle of politics now animating the public heart—and that principle involving the purity of the Government and the freedom of the governed—our duty becomes at once plain, forcible and binding. In the performance of this duty, we are asked to make no sacrifices. On the contrary, we are invoked to contend against the sacrifice of what is essentially necessary for the permanency of the Government. We are asked to harmonize our political organization, and to unite on a tried and faithful servant, in order that the contest at the ballot box may be a victory worthy of the emulation of our fellow-citizens on the battle-field, a victory which will forever seal the doom of treason in all the States. In the contest for the Presidency we have it in our power materially to aid those who are carrying on a struggle where blood marks their progress, and death hovers over the combatants. If we succeed in re electing Abraham Lincoln, our brothers in the field will triumph over the armed foes of the Government If we re-affirm the power of the National Administration by endorsing the national athorities in the re-election of Abraham Lincoln, rebellion must cease. Nothing is surer—nothing could be more desirable.

It is not necessary for us to go into a history of the National Administration, in order to make up a claim for the re-election of Abraham Lincoln. With that claim resting on the necessities of the Government, and endorsed by the preferences of the people, any merit which the man may have, of personal virtue and unsullied reputation, sinks into insignificance. And yet the American people owe it to themselves, as well as to Abraham Lincoln, to acknowledge the influence which his personal virtues have exercised on the conflict in which we are now engaged. That influence has more than once dispelled the groveling suspicion of demagogues, and hushed the angry jar of faction. The firmness of his rule has disarmed the machinations of the Northern sympathizers with Southern rebellion. The impartiality of his official acts and constructions have preserved the Constitution he swore to support, pure, and the law he was pledged to enforce, inviolate, so far as his authority extended and his official power could be wielded. In the first struggle for independence, our fathers could not have been prouder of Washington than are we, in this our present struggle for a more perfect independence, proud of Abraham Lincoln The future will enhance the greatness and glory which cluster around him in the present hour. And if we, nobly striving for equitable principle and a free Government, can secure the services of Abraham Lincoln in the Presidential chair for another term, we will be conferring the greatest possible boon upon posterity, by securing the eternal perpetuation of a free Government. To this end we invoke the co-operation of our fellow-citizens of this and the other loyal States. We ask all true men to join with us in securing, not the mere triumph of a party, or the continuation of the rule of man—but the success of a principle—the vindication of a heaven-born, God-inspired right, that the life of the Republic may be prolonged, the hope of the world once more animated, and the down-trodden of all countries and climes filled with joy and gladness.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the vindication of the national honor, and the enforcement of the national authority against the aggressions of a desperate and wicked conspiracy, are the only objects which should now claim the attention of parties and engage the efforts of those who represent the Government. Until that authority which is the supreme law of the land is recognized in all its borders, there cannot and dare not be any terms of peace offered to traitors. Until peace elicits unqualified and entire submission to the national authority, war must be waged while there is a man left to strike a blow and a dollar in the national treasury to support a soldier.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the policy of the National Administration, and the means employed for the suppression of the rebellion, the punishment of traitors at home and abroad, a policy, which if carried out, will end in the speedy triumph of our arms, and the security and permanency of the Government.

Resolved, That we regard the renomination and election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency as essential not only to the complete overthrow of the slaveholders' rebellion, but as necessary to the full organization and operation of that policy which alone can secure the future peace and prosperity of a restored Union. The purity of his character, the liberality of his views, the independence of his action, and the regard which he ever manifests for justice and right, fit him pre-eminently for the direction of the affairs of the nation until its authority is recognized, received, and respected in all the States of the American Union.

Resolved, That in response to the sentiment of the loyal men of Pennsylvania, and in justice to a tried and faithful public officer, the thanks of this convention are hereby tendered to Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth. His timely defence of the honor and dignity of the State, his unwavering adherence to its credit, and his vigilant care its interests, have had their influence alike upon the political character of its citizens, and the prosperity which now marks their trade and enterprise, and demands a people's highest admiration and applause.

Resolved, That the alacrity with which the Governor of Pennsylvania has contributed, through the aid of our fellow citizens, to the national defence, [illegible] loyalty of the Keystone State. Through the active energy of Governor Curtin, Pennsylvania has had the satisfaction of knowing that her State flag has floated in almost every battle fought for the Union, while no Commonwealth has given more of its material means in aid of the Government than that which the wise and frugal measures of Andrew G. Curtin have enabled this State to extend to the National Government.

Resolved, That the highest rewards of the nation are due to the brave men who are now in the field, periling their lives in a struggle with a base and wicked conspiracy; that we will ever hold in grateful recollection the memory of those who have already perished in the fight for the Union, and extend to those who survive to return once more to their homes the honor which their valor has fairly won, and the peaceful rest which their labors so eminently deserve.

Resolved, That we thank the loyal members of the Legislature for the steady and persistent course with which they have maintained the honor and credit of the Commonwealth, and the stern patriotism with which they also resisted the revolutionary schemes of the minorities in the Senate and House. The attitude of the majority in both branches, on the interest question and on the enfranchisement of the soldier, was controlled alike by regard for economy and a determination to recognize in the defenders of the Union citizens, deserving the highest rank and franchises; while the course of general legislation has been such at least as to deserve for the Legislature during the session about to to close, our frank approval.

Resolved, That the thanks of the whole people are due to the gallant men who are now in the lead of our armies, and that we hold ourselves in readiness, at a moment's warning, to to second the efforts of these to render the summer campaign against treason the final end of the struggle for the peace of the country and the full recognition of the authority of the Government in all the States.

☞ The Baltimore *American* does "not hesitate to say the greater part of the vote which in Missouri, Maryland and Kentucky, will be cast for M'Clellan, is a vote that would be most graciously cast for Jeff. Davis, and only takes up the other as the next best man."

Gen. Gilmore's Official Report of the Florida Expedition.

General Gilmore's official report of the Florida Exhibition, dated March 7, is just published. It demonstrates that the plan of the expedition was his own, and that it had four distinct objects, which he thus states:

1. To procure an outlet for cotton, lumber, &c.

2. To cut off one of the enemy's sources of commissary supplies, &c.

3. To obtain recruits for any colored regiments.

4. To inaugurate measures for the speedy restoration of Florida to her allegiance, in accordance with instructions which I had received from the President by the hands of Major John Hay, Assistant Adjutant General.

The report further shows that the battle of Olustee was fought in consequence of an advance by Gen. Seymour, not only without, but clearly against, General Gilmore's orders.—We quote General Gilmore's language:

"After arranging with General Seymour for the construction of certain defences at Jacksonville, Baldwin, and the South Fork of the St. Mary's, I started for Hilton Head on the 10th, leaving behind me Captain Reese of the Engineers, to give the necessary instructions for the defences referred to. I considered it well understood at that time between Gen. Seymour, and myself that no advance should be made without further instruction from me, nor until the defences were well advanced.

On the 18th I was greatly surprised at receiving a letter from General Seymour, dated the 17th, stating that he intended to advance without supplies, in order to destroy the railroad near the Savannah river, 100 miles from Jacksonville.

"I at once dispatched Gen. Turner to Jacksonville to stop the movement. He was the bearer of a letter to Gen. Seymour. Upon arriving at Jacksonville after considerable delay, due to [illegible] learned that Gen. Seymour was engaged with the enemy in front, near Olustee forty-eight miles from Jacksonville by railroad.

Commenting upon this report of Gen. Gilmore, the New York *Tribune* remarks:

"It follows, therefore, that the Copperhead charge against the President of having caused an expedition into Florida for political purposes is refuted by the testimony of Gen. Gilmore; and that the responsibility for the disaster at Olustee is removed alike from the President and from Gen. Gilmore, and now rests fixedly upon Gen. Seymour. As the latter has been relieved from his command and summoned to Washington, we are to presume that he is to go before a Court Martial and receive a just penalty for his crime."

Confession of a Drunkard.

Sometime since there was a pamphlet published in England entitled "The Confession of a Drunkard."—The statements are asserted on good authority to be authentic, and what does the writer say?

"Of my condition there is no hope that it should ever change—but out of the black depths, could I be heard, I would cry out to all, to all those who have set a foot in the perilous flood.

"Could the youth to whom the flavor of his first wine is delicious as the opening scenes of life, or the entering upon some newly discovered paradise, look into my desolation and be made to understand what a dreary thing it is when a man feels himself going down a precipice with open eyes and a positive will, to see his destruction and have no power to stop it, and yet to feel it all the way emanating from himself, to perceive all goodness emptied out of him, and, yet not able to forget a time when it was otherwise; to bear about the piteous spectacle of his own self ruin; could he see my fevered eye, fevered with last night's debauch, and feverish looking for tonights' repetition of the folly; could he feel the death out of which I cry hourly with feebler and feebler outcry to be delivered, it were enough to make him dash the sparkling beverage to the earth in all the pride of its mantling temptation."—*London Quar. Review.*

☞ A victim of sea-sickness described the sensation thus: "The first hour I was afraid I should die; and the second hour I was afraid I shouldn't."

Singular War Incident.

Amidst all the horrors of war, many incidents occur amusing in themselves and which sometimes under the most trying circumstances, are provocative of mirth, and form subjects for camp stories months after. I have seen soldiers chase hares and pick blackberries where a shower of the leaden messengers of death was falling thick and fast around them, and do many other cool and foolish things. But the following which actually took place at Mine Run, surpasses anything I remember to have ever seen or heard. On one of those biting cold mornings, while the armies of Meade and Lee were staring at each other across the little rivulet known as Mine Run, when moments appeared to be hours and hours days, so near at hand seemed the deadly strife, and a solitary sheep leisurely walked along the run on the rebel side.

A rebel vidette fired and killed the sheep, and, dropping his gun, advanced to remove the prize. In an instant he was covered by a gun in the hands of a Union vidette, who said, "Divide is the word, or you are a dead Johnny." This proposition was consented to, and there, between the two skirmish lines, Mr. Rebel skinned the sheep, took one half and moved back with it to his post, when his challenger in turn, dropping his gun, crossed the run, got the other half of the sheep and again resumed the duties of his post, amidst the cheers of his comrades, who expected to help him eat. Of the hundreds of hostile men arrayed against each other on either bank of that run, not one dared to violate the truce intuitively agreed upon by these two soldiers.

The Private Soldier.

If there is a being who is deserving of private affection and public gratitude, it is the soldier who marches in the ranks of the army, to fight for his country, and offers his blood and life as a sacrifice for the maintenance of the Union and the [illegible] marches on foot through mud and snow, it is the private who erects bridges over swift streams and rears the lofty fortifications, and it is the private who, with the bayonet set, charges on the deadly rifle-pits and against the squared column of the enemy; and yet how seldom is it that he receives the honors and the rewards of his noble conduct.

History tells us of the countries which Alexander conquered, and the battles Cæsar fought, but that all it was the iron-hearted soldiers which these men commanded, who won those victories and conquered those countries.

No army of ancient or modern times, no army which Alexander, Cæsar or Napoleon ever led has excelled the army of the Union in personal suffering, patience, endurance, heroism and glorious military exploits.—We hope that the time may come when no higher compliment can be paid to a citizen than to have it said of him—"He was one of the Army of the Union."

Butler at Work.—Gen. Butler has stripped the shoulder-straps from Col. Charles Henry Foster, a genuine "soldier of fortune," who has managed to win considerable notoriety during the war. He made an effort to get into Congress last year as a representative from North Carolina, but the bogus character of his election was exposed. He has since pretended to lead the Union movement in North Carolina, and is believed to have had some connection with the many false reports from that quarter. In military matters he has been found as great a sham as in politics, and General Butler has done well to consign him to private life.

☞ "You have not one drop of the great Napoleon's blood in your veins," said testy old Jerome one day in a pet to his nephew, the Emperor.—"Well," replied Louis Napoleon, "at all events I have his whole family on my shoulders."

☞ A writer in the "Knickerbocker Magazine" trying to be severe upon Boston, is only funny when he says the city is called the "hub" because a *fellow* gets *tired* going about it.—[Boisterous merriment.]

☞ An able physiologist has written that one fifth of the human body is composed of phosphorus. Punch remarks that this most likely accounts for the number of MATCHES MADE.

Cobden's Portrait Sells for $1,000.

The sale in the Art Gallery of the Metropolitan Fair, on the 19th ult, was one of the principal attractions, and was enlivened by many scenes worthy of notice. During the two hours and a half which were consumed by it, the bids were prompt, and spirited. The landscapes, however, commanded higher prices than other subjects, and the auctioneer having ascertained the peculiar taste of the buyers, "dwelt" on such representations, and succeeded in gaining advances on them beyond the figures at which they were expected to be sold.

—When the portrait of Richard Cobden was placed under the lots, the enthusiasm of the audience was soon kindled. His defence of the United States, and his undaunted front against the most formidable oppositions, attached to the painting a value far beyond the genius and labor which appeared on the canvas Soon after the painting was started, the rapidity of the bids created loud applause.

"Gentlemen," said the auctioneer, "I have now to offer you a valuable portrait of the great Englishman, Richard Cobden. He is a live man, and a great man, and you can now buy him."

Mr. Richard Sturges—"He is a great man because you can't buy him. The whole aristocracy of England could not purchase him."

"Well, gentlemen," continued the auctioneer, "what shall we have for Mr. Cobden? It is worth five thousand dollars. The portrait of a man you can't buy is worth that. What shall I start the portrait at?"

A Voice.—"Three hundred dollars."

Auctioneer—"Gentlemen that is no price for it."

The knight of the gravel had scarcely the sentence when the most animated competition commenced. Soon the portrait rose to nine hundred and fifty dollars, and as the auctioneer repeated the bid

A voice exclaimed: "One thousand dollars."

Auctioneer—"One thousand dollars gentlemen; who will advance now? Going, going, gone. Who is the buyer?"

The answer was—"William Cullen Bryant."

The high price at which the portrait was purchased, caused loud applause.

☞ By order of Captain Hoyt, acting Mayor of New Orleans, the inscription which we give below has been placed on the statue of Henry Clay in that city. It is taken from Mr. Clay's speech, delivered before the American Colonization Society at Washington, January 20, 1827:

"If I could be instrumental in eradicating this deepest stain, slavery, from the character of our country, and removing all cause of reproach on account of it, I would not exchange the proud satisfaction, which I should enjoy for the honor of all the triumphs ever decreed the most successful conqueror."

☞ A Farmer, in Canada, recently lost his wife, and on the day appointed for the funeral, when the guests were assembled, he persisted in postponing the funeral. Several sympathizing friends, who endeavored to reconcile him to a final leave of the loved remains, elicited from the distracted man the fact that he had been disappointed in the attendance of a professional gentleman, to extract several teeth containing gold filling which had cost him $12 some years previous.

☞ Private John H. Thompson, Co. C, 1st Ohio Cavalry, was shot on the 29th ult., at noon, near Alexandria, for desertion to the enemy and for robbery. This man was captured with a party of guerrillas in Loudon county, in September last, where he had been a terror to the inhabitants for months previous. He was scarcely twenty years of age.

☞ A western paper tells this story: A farmer prosecuted his mother, ninety-one years old, for the cost of her board with him for nineteen years past. She had been living with him, taking care of his children, eight or nine in number, knitting stockings, &c. The judge dismissed the case and reprimanded the hard-hearted son.

Beginning.—It is announced that the first Auditor of the Treasury Department has received instructions to remove his bureau to Montgomery, Alabama. It will certainly take all the money in the treasury to pay the expense of the removal. Some of the Richmond papers admit that the treasury is literally empty, even of paper trash.

Yankee Liberality.—Up to within a week, the subscriptions made to the fund for relief of the Suffering Tennesseans, in Massachusetts, Mr. Everett, announces to be $90,343. What an evidence of the living, glowing patriotism and philanthropy of the Old Bay State!

☞ Keep out of bad company, for the chance is that when the devil fires into the flock, he will hit somebody.

Spurgeon is announced to sail for this country about the middle of the present month.

☞ "Idaho" is an Indian word, which signifies "the Gem of the Mountains."

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Wednesday, May 11, 1864.

D. L. IMBRIE, Editor & Proprietor.

For President in 1864,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President,

ANDREW G. CURTIN

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

NOTICE.

HAVING sold to D. L. Imbrie, present Editor & Proprietor of the Beaver *Argus*, my accounts for Subscription, Advertising, &c., all those indebted will please call and settle with him. T. C. NICHOLSON.

REMOVAL.---The ARGUS OFFICE has been removed to the room over Dr. Cummins' Drug Store, nearly opposite our old office, where we may be found at all times, ready to attend to the wants of our friends and patrons. Entrance at the North side of the building.

Meeting of Executive Committee.

There will be a meeting of the Co. Executive Committee at the Sheriff's Office, in Beaver, on Tuesday, May 17th, at 1 p. m., for the purpose of fixing the time of the County Convention. A full attendance is requested. D. L IMBRIE, Ch'n.

The following are the names of the members of the Committee:

D. L. Imbrie, Ch'n,	D. B. Short,
H. Hice,	Robert Scott,
And'w Waterson,	Thos. M. Standish,
Sam'l Moorhead,	John M. Shrodes,
Thos. M. M'Cord,	W. W. Kerr,
Robert Wallace,	Jonathan Paul,
John S. Herron,	Samuel M'Manamy,
George N. Taylor,	Geo. Rauscher,
Samuel A. Power,	Sherlock Stone,
Samuel Mitchell,	Joseph Phillis,
John Cuthbertson,	James Warnock,
S. J. Cross,	Ephraim Smith,
Thos. Nicholson,	Dr. S. M. Ross,
John A. Gibb,	John Slentz,
Milton Lawrence,	John Wilson,
John C. Christy,	J. S. Rutan.

The Enemies of Our Republic.

Those who are in arms to overthrow the Republic, are not its only enemies. If we look for a moment at the whole matter, we will find that is beset on all sides with the worst enemies, and yet who try to deceive themselves with the false idea that they are sound patriots and good citizens. The copperhead is an open and avowed enemy, whilst he inconsistently utters upon all occasions the deceitful language of treason, "The Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was."—Such for instance, Vallandigham, Woodward and their followers, who persist in the miserable claims to be a Democrat is the last lingering remnant which upheld Buchanan to the last moment of his miserable and imbecile administration, and under whom war began in the South for slavery.

But there are other enemies of the Republic who are grossly culpable as well as the base and malignant, who eats dirt before the southern slave-aristocrat whom he acknowledges as his superior. The officer of the Government, whether civil or military, who either from corruptions, incompetency, or carelessness, injures or neglects the interests of the country, in in its time of peril and need is unquestionably its enemy, and whether he sacrifices a regiment, or whether in civil office swindles the treasury thro' fraudulent contracts, or by winking at corruption that he may gain advantages for himself or others, he must and will be set down as a public enemy, working for the destruction of the Government which feeds him.

The man who sells his ship, his steamer or his goods, without caring whether they go for the support of Jeff. Davis or the Union, is a public enemy, and should be treated as such. The shoddy contractor is a public enemy and the very worst of that accursed and detested class. In what way does it profit the Republic, how many of her gallant and patriotic sons rush to her rescue, if through shoddy in clothing, shoddy in arms, shoddy in food, and shoddy in ammunition, the arm of the brave soldier is paralized?

The Government should punish such base and heartless wretches with the severest punishment, and the scorn and contempt of a virtuous and indignant people should banish such men from society.

The man who gambles in gold is a public enemy, for he not only games with the precious metal, but he makes the credit, and in past the very finances existence of the Government, an object of inevitable damage, that thrift may follow his wicked and selfish course.

The man who sneers at and condemns every act of the Administration, who croaks incessantly over the war, and denounces its management and objects, is an enemy of the Republic, and notwithstanding he claims to be a true patriot, he is in truth giving encouragement to treason, and weakening the strength of the Government.

The contractor and sub-contractor, "who grind the face of the poor," for the sake of filling their own coffers with ill-gotten gains, the extortioner who takes advantage of the public calamities and necessities, to charge exorbitant prices for the necessaries of life, are public enemies, and the mechanic, miners or laborers who conspire together to obtain unreasonable and unjust wages, particularly in time of the nation's trouble, are enemies of the Republic.

There are many other classes of enemies, but we shall for the present only mention one more. The extravagance of the times is a terrible crime against the Republic. The capitol city of the nation, New York, and all the great cities of the land are cursed with a class of thoughtless beings, who have suddenly, grown rich by shoddy contracts, by robbery and plunder of the soldier, and of the public who are now revelling in all the extravagancies and splendor of eastern nabobs to the great disgrace and injury of the Republic. The people of the United States are now importing foreign goods, at the rate of more than one-hundred and fifty millions of dollars worth a year beyond our exports, and the great bulk of these imports are absolute luxuries, which could and should be dispensed with.

These one-hundred and fifty millions a year must be paid for in gold, and every dollar thus imported and consumed aids to increase the price of gold, and the cost of exchange, increases the amount of paper money, makes, of course, the necessaries of life dearer and dearer, and in every way directly and indirectly cripples and embarrassess the Government.—Wherever you see men or women in such a time indulging in extravagant dress and style of living you may set it down that their means of procuring such things, were obtained by shoddy contracts, or public or private plunder. We are glad to see that at Washington and elsewhere patriotic associations are being formed to discourage extravagance and to foster and encourage a more suitable and proper mode of living.

It is certain that the more wise and virtuous and patriotic of our people will upon the reckless, senseless and most wicked course of those enemies of the Republic who so far forget their duty to their country, who indulge now in their extraordinary display of indecent extravagance.

Our Debt and Resources.

Nothing has surprised or gratified us more in the progress of this war or the resources of the country. Previous to the breaking out of the war our National expenses did not reach one hundred millions yearly, and the National debt before the advent of the Buchanan administration was about sixty nine millions. This debt, so insignificant when compared with the National debt of to-day, was then regarded as quite serious, and its increase as ruinous to the country. During the Buchanan administration the expenses were greatly increased thro' mismanagement, corruption, theft and treachery, and the debt correspondingly enlarged. This increase of debt was one of the most effective arguments against the Democratic party in 1860, and contributed no little to the overthrow of that party and to our success. In the three years that have passed since the inauguration of the present administration, this debt has increased at the rate of three hundred millions yearly, and now may be safely set down at one billion of dollars. This sum seems enormous, and when compared with the frugality of the past is alarming indeed; but understanding, as the country now does, her great resources, even this debt is not regarded with apprehension. Estimating the debt at the close of the war to be two billions, which we think is a very large estimate, how many years, at the present rate of taxation, will be required to extinguish it? This question is often and anxiously asked, and we propose a solution based upon present taxation and returns. The Revenue law of 1862 was estimated and intended to yield one-hundred and fifty of dollars, but owing to various causes, principally imperfect execution of the law, or a failure to comply with all its provisions, the actual receipts fell considerably below one hundred millions.

The law as modified by the present Congress, it is thought, will not fail to produce a revenue of three hundred millions. Allowing one hundred and twenty millions yearly for the National debt, and we have left one hundred and eighty milllions to apply to the extinguishment of the debt which would discharge it in less than eleven years. The above calculation is based upon the supposition that the revenue from all other sources would be sufficient for the ordinary, or more properly, actual expenses of the Government. The tariff, which formerly yielded a revenue of forty millions a year, will yield at least one hundred millions.—The receipts from imports at the port of New York alone, during one week in April, amounted to five millions, and under the present rate of duties will necessarily be increased. We have, in addition to these many other sources of revenue. The sale of public lands, after the close of the war, will add considerably to the revenue, and the confiscation of rebel property will produce still more. We can safely calculate that ten millions at least of the Government indebtedness will be canceled every year by reason of the loss or destruction, in various ways, of its notes, bonds, obligations and securities in the hands of the holders. We have not space to enumerate all the sources of revenue; but estimating and adding them all together, we think the entire revenue will not fall short of five hundred million. The sum is indeed so large that we almost doubt the possibility; yet we are convinced the result will show an increase if anything over even that amount. We have left out of the calculation the South entirely. Yet when restored to their allegiance, we may expect a considerable revenue from the Southern States. When the war closes a new impetus will be given to every branch of mechanical art. Improvements will be made in every department which contributes to National wealth; population will increase; new lands be cultivated, new mines of wealth opened, and manufactories, the great source of our wealth, as well as taxes, will spring up on every hand, enriching the country and greatly adding to its resources. Our debt is indeed large, larger than we ever dreamed of. Yet our revenues are correspondingly large, our resources correspondingly great. Who ever dreamed that Beaver county could produce a revenue to the general government of one hundred thousand dollars a year; yet it will yield that and more during this year. Yet we are not burdened with taxes. We scarcely notice or feel the effect of this taxation. Oil and whisky pay a considerable part of that amount, and the increase on those articles, if felt, is neither serious nor greatly detrimental to public interest and public good.

The tax on incomes is not burdensome, and yet the yield from that source alone is greater than old economists ever dreamed could be raised from all sources. Having never known what taxation was, or what national debt was, it is no wonder the nation was alarmed at the expenses of the war. Our debt at the close of the war will not equal the debt of the

ary struggle, taking into comparison the inhabitants, wealth and resources of the country. It is but a tithe of the debt of European nations. We are not yet bankrupt by any means, and will not be, should the war last for years. A simple review and reflection is all that is required to quiet the fears of any one. This continual cry about our enormous debt, and its dreadful forebodings, comes exclusively from traitors and ignorant, unreflecting fools. We are yet as a nation, great in our armies, great in endurance and indetermination, great in wealth, and equally great in resources.

The Dress Reform.

We notice that the ladies of the country have initiated what promises to be an important movement. We allude to the great National Covenant, or League, by which the women of America intend to help our home manufactures. The importance of the movement cannot be easily over-estimated. It would give to our home manufactures such an impetus that they would soon be placed beyond the reach of foreign competition.

There have been several such movements inaugurated in England at various periods of her history, and always with marked success. Such was the law of Parliament enacted in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by which it was ordered that all the dead should be buried in woolen, in order to encourage the manufacture of woolen goods. Another example is afforded by the present Queen Victoria, upon the occasion of a great distress amongst the manufacturers of a sort of woolen goods. The Queen ordered a full suit of the article, and it was announced that Her Majesty would appear on a certain day, arrayed in a full Court dress of the material in question. This soon set the other ladies of the Court to imitate the example of the Queen, and the consequence was that the manufacturers had as many orders for their goods as they could supply.

We hope that our loyal Union women of America will carry out the grand idea which they have so auspiciously inaugurated.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Commissions for the following named persons have been received at the Recorder's office, viz: R. S. Imbrie, Johnston Calhoun, Robert Patton, Frederick Walts, James Irons and Abraham B. Wolf.

The Situation as It Now Is

We have the unspeakable satisfaction of announcing to our readers that Gen. Grant has moved with his splendid army upon Gen. Lee and his army of rebels. He has been entirely successful in his glorious opening of the campaign of 1864. He has forced Lee out of his entrenchments, and after two days of hard fighting, has driven his horde of savage rebels towards Richmond. Grant will follow him, and with his brave army of patriots we have no doubt will be able to secure a splendid victory, and to give the last finishing blow to the rebellion.

Gen. Grant is now moving against Lee, and will strike his blows against the grand army of the rebels as rapidly as possible, and at the same time that the army of the Potomac is in motion towards the rebel capitol, a strong force will move up the James river and the Peninsula. The immortal Butler is at City Point, holding Beauregard quiet.

In the west, Sherman has pushed his gallant army of the Cumberland beyond Tunnel Hill in the direction of Dalton, in the hope of finding Johnston. It is now understood that Johnston, who has never successfully made a stand anywhere, has fallen back to Atlanta Georgia, and if he should attempt to reinforce Lee, he will find Gen Cox to meet him on the way.—Cox has moved up from West Virginia more than a week ago, and will soon be heard from. Wherever that everlasting runner goes he is sure to have Sherman and Thomas pressing hard upon his retreating columns.—Let us hope and trust in God, who rules in the nation's of the earth, that the plans of our commander-in-chief with the brave and noble patriots in his armies may be successful and that soon we may have the cheering news the rebellion has been crushed, and the Union restored.

Concert for the Benefit of the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society.

The singing class in Beaver, under the superintendence of Prof's. Cole and Borden, will give a Concert for the benefit of the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society, on Friday evening, May 13th, in the Presbyterian Church, Beaver, commencing at 7½ p. m. The class has been well drilled in music, and we have no doubt the entertainment will be fine. Prof. Cole has proved himself a most successful and competent, teacher, and is one of the finest singers we ever heard. We hope

is certainly a worthy one, appealing to the generosity of all, and we trust this, in addition to the musical attractions, will not fail to draw a *full house*. The price of admission will be only 25 cents.

☞All kinds of School Books and stationery to be had at Jane C. Robinson's, in the North-east corner of the diamond. Also Blank Deeds, long and short, double and single, Mortgage, double and single, Legal paper, bill paper, account paper, blotting paper, and a good assortment of wall paper, together with all the monthly Magazines, Harper, Atlantic, Knickerbocker, Godey's Lady's book, Arthur's Home, Lady's Friend, Peterson's Magazine, Frank Leslie's, Record of Fashions, Mad Demorest Fashions, Ballou's Monthly, Mountain Prince, and the Philadelphia, New York, and Boston weekly papers, and Pittsburg daily papers.

☞Maj. J. Q. Anderson, of the 17th Pa. Cavalry has received his commission as Lieut. Colonel of the regiment, and is now acting Colonel in the absence of Col. Kellogg. We hope to hear a good account of the Major during this campaign. He has been tried, and has proved himself to be a brave, skillful and fearless officer.

SWORD PRESENTATION.—We learn from a correspondent that the members of Co. F, 140th P.V., presented Lieut. Purdy with an elegant sword, as a token of their esteem and respect for him as a man and soldier. Lieut. P. is a true and faithful soldier, and we feel assured that he will not do anything that will dishonor the sword.

WASHINGTON, May 9th, 4 P. M.—A bearer of dispatches from General Meade's Headquarters has just reached here. He states that Lee's army commenced falling back on Friday night, and our army commenced the pursuit on Saturday. The rebels were in full retreat for Richmond in the direct road. Gen. Hancock passed through Spottsylvania Court House at day light yesterday.

Our headquarters at noon yesterday were twenty miles south of the battle field. We occupied Fredericksburg.

The depot for our wounded is established at Fredericksburg.

General Butler is still holding the line of railroad between Peterburg and Richmond, preventing Beauregard from reinforcing Lee.

☞A single firm pays one hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year to the London *Times* for Advertising.

From the Army of the Potomac.

GEN. GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS, May 5, 8 P. M.—As expected last night, the army came up with the enemy today. A battle has been fought between parts of it and the whole rebel army, but as at Gettysburg, the bloody scenes of this day were only a prelude to the bloodiest work, and it is to be hoped more auspicious results will follow to-morrow. Reveille was sounded at 3 a. m., and the whole army was again in motion. At daylight, according to the order of the day, Gen. Hancock's corps was to march from Chancellorsville south westwardly on the Pamunky road to Grove Church. Gen. Warren, from the old Wilderness tavern, to Parker's Store on the Orange Court Plank Road. Sedgwick's corps was to follow behind Warren. Gen. Sheridan was to concentrate the whole cavalry corps at Piney Branch Church a few miles south of Chancellorsville, and start upon a general hunt after Stuart's Cavalry, the main body of which was reported to be concentrated. The different bodies had been in motion but a short time, when, at about 8 o'clck, reports came in from both the Turnpike and Plank roads, running parallel from this vicinity to Orange Court House, that the enemy were advancing with infantry and artillery towards us, from near Old and New Verdieraville.

Generals Grant and Meade came up from Germania Ford, and orders were issued to halt the various columns of infantry, concentrate and form them for battle, at this point. A commanding ridge, running from the northwest to the southeast, across both roads over which the enemy were advancing, about half a mile to the west of this point, offered a fine position for the formation of a battle-front, and was selected for this purpose. Sedgwick was ordered to take the right, Warren the center, and Hancock was expected to come up on the left. Warren and Sedgwick got into line about eleven o'clock, and soon after skirmishing was heard in the front. About noon General Warren was ordered to push Griffin's division forward to the right and left of the turnpike and ascertain what the enemy were about. Bartlett's brigade moved up to the left and Ayers' regulars to the right of the road, Sweitzer's following, in reserve. After advancing about three quarters of a mile, they suddenly found themselves confronted by a well formed strong rebel position, on a thickly wooded ridge. A severe fight ensued. Our two brigades held their ground, against evidently greater numbers, for nearly an hour, but the enemy succeeded in overlapping Ayers' regular brigade and forcing it back precipitately.

Our loss in this affair was quite severe. Ayres' and Bartlett's brigades, principally, suffered. No definite figures can now be given, but the total will probably not exceed six hundred in killed, wounded and missing. We took about three hundred prisoners. Hancock's corps had been ordered to turn off the road he started out on, and march over a cross road as rapidly as possible for this point, to complete the line of battle.

About three o'clock in the afternoon, after the fight in the center had closed, a movement by the enemy was discovered, evidently meant to throw a force between Hancock and the remainder of the army. Getty's Division of Sedgwick's Corps was ordered at once to stay this dangerous demonstration. Hancock's advance arrived just in time to form with Getty's to the left and right of the Plank Road, leading directly from Chancellorsville to Orange Court House. General Grant ordered them to attack the advancing enemy in order to give the remaining Division of Hancock's Corps time to come up and form. They did so, and became at once hotly engaged in woods so thick that it was a almost impossible to advance in line.

Birney's Division of the Second Corps soon came up, and quickly formed on the right of Getty, Barlow's and Gibbon's Divisions formed a second line. As they came up, the enemy in vast force, pressed energetically and repeatedly on the front, and a most furious musket fight continued for nearly two hours. The heavy timber and dense undergrowth rendered the use of artillery impossible, and only a few rounds from heavy pieces were fired on either side. But as to violence, the musketry surpassed everything in the history of the Army of the Potomac.

Our line steadily held its ground until the whole Corps was formed, when it tightly prevented an advance on our part, and put an end to the fight.—Wadsworth's Division and a brigade of Robinson's Division, under command of Gen. Robinson, were ordered to take the enemy in front of Hancock by the right flank, but darkness also prevented the full execution of this fight.

The loss on our left will probably reach one thousand, including General Alexander Hays, killed, and Col. S. Carrol and Tyler are among the wounded. Hancock's men behaved most admirably. The Fifth New York Cavalry, in advancing on the road to Parker's store, was attacked by a superior force in the morning, and driven back with considerable loss. General Sheridan sent a message to general Meade in the evening to the effect that he had met part of Stuart's cavalry, and has driving them in every direction.

The events of to-day may be summed up as follows: General Lee made two attempts to cut our army in two, both on the right and left by getting between the river and Warner's and Sedgwick's corps, with only part of Burnside's across on the one side and between General Hancock's Corps and the remainder of the army on the other, that he was foiled in both purposes and that the army has been concentrated, notwithstanding his two well conceived attacks, constitutes a most substancial success for General Grant. Not quite one-half of the army was engaged to-day. To-night every corps is in proper position. Burnside being fully up; and General Grant has at his command an ample force with which he will make a general attack upon the enemy at daylight. There was heavy firing on Sedgewick's part of the line after dark, but it was of short duration. It is understood that it was brought about by an advance on our side to clear our fronts.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—In the Senate this afternoon, Mr. Collammer read the following telegram from the Secretary of war:

Despatches have been received from Gens. Grant and Meade, stating they were "on to Richmond." Lee was in full retreat, with Gens. Sedgwick, Hancock, Burnside and Warren close on his heels.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any state or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually and on all other Bonds semi-annually. The interest is payable on the 1st days of March and September in each year.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accured interest in coin—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or received them drawing interest form the date of subscription and deposit.—As these Bonds are

EXEMPT FROM MUNICIPAL OR STATE TAXATION, their value is increased form one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax leivies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay

OVER EIGHT PER CENT INTEREST

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payments, while for the debts of the United States the [illegible] of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

It may be useful to state in this connection that the total Funded Debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 2d day of March, 1864, was $768,985,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal yeas will be $45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over 100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to $150,000,000 per annum.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued from the United State Treasury untill March 26; but in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions averaged more than TEN MILLIONS A WEEK.

Subscriptions will be received by the

First National Bank of Pittsburgh,
Third National Bank of Pittsburgh,
AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of Public money, and all

RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country, (acting as agent of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application and

Afford Every Facility to Subscribers.

may11'64—inside 3 m.

LICENSE NOTICE.

LIST of applicants for License at June Term, 1864.

INNS OR TAVERNS:

Henry Bimber	Phillipsburgh boro,
Michael Kemp	Rochester boro,
William Johnston	do do
R. R. Baker	Economy,
Mack Johnston	Hanover tp,
Andrew Sweauy	Greene tp,
Daniel Barnard	New Brighton boro,
David Johnston	Big Beaver tp,
Henry Ankeny	Bridgewater bor
Simon Cottora	Economy tp,
George Proudley	Bridgewater bor.

TO SELL LIQUORS IN QUANTITIES NOT LESS THAN ONE QUART, WITH OTHER GOODS.

John Aber	Fairview, Ohio tp,
Wm. Breitenstein	Economy tp,
Peter Angel	Bridgewater bor,
Geo. C. Speyerer	Rochester boro.

may11,'64 JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clk.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

ALL THE HOUSEHOLD GOODS of the estate of Col. RICHARD P. ROBERTS, dec'd., will be sold at public vendue, at the house of H. Hice, Esq., in Beaver, on

TUESDAY, MAY 24th, 1864,

commencing at 9 o'clock, embracing Bedsteads, Beds, Bedding, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Mirrors, Carpets, Cupboard ware, Buggy, Harness, etc., etc. Credit given with approved security. WM. BENEY, Executor.

may10'64

Time Table.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

Beaver Station—GOING EAST.
Commencing, Monday, Nov 16, 1863.—Trains leave Beaver Station as follows:

8:30 A. M.	Arrives at Pittsburgh,	10:00	A. M.
2:20 P. M.	" "	3:50	P. M.
6:54 P. M.	" "	8:50	P. M.

GOING WEST—
Trains leave Pittsburgh as follows:

6:15 A. M.	Arrives at Beaver,	7:45	A. M.
3:00 P. M.	" "	4:25	P. M.
1:45 P. M.	Rochester	3:00	P. M.
1:45 A. M.	"	3:10	A. M.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, *Pres't.*
F. R. MYERS, *Gen'l Ticket Agent.*

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.

Rochester Station—GOING EAST.

Leaves Rochester		Arr. at Pitts.
1st Brigh'n Accom.	6:40 A. M.	2:20 A. M.
2d Brigh'n "	7:10 A. M.	6:40 A. M.
3d Brigh'n "	12:30 P. M.	2:25 P. M.
4th Brighton "	3:00 P. M.	4:50 P. M.
Mail,	6:15 P. M.	7:05 P. M.
1st Express,	1:05 A. M.	2:20 A. M.
2d Express,	2:05 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Cincin'ti Exp.	6:45 P. M.	7:50 P. M.

GOING WEST—

Leaves Pitts.		Arr. at Rochester.
Crestline Accom.	2:15 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
1st Brigh'n Accom.	9:15 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
2d Brigh'n "	12:00 A. M.	1:32 P. M.
3d " "	4:30 P. M.	6:10 P. M.
4th " "	5:40 P. M.	7:50 P. M.
Mail,	7:00 A. M.	8:20 A. M.
1st Express,	1:35 A. M.	3:00 A. M.
2d Express,	1:44 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

AUG. BRADLEY, Supt., P. D.

WASHER, WRINGER, and STARCHER Combined: Silver and Bronze Medals, Diplomas, Certificates, Premiums, and Testimonials, have been received from various sources, both Public and Private.

Self-Adjusting and Adjustable! The only Wringer with the Patent Cog-Wheel Regulator, for turning both rolls together and which positively prevents the rolls from breaking or twisting on the shaft. It is not only a perfect Wringer, but the Cog-wheels give it a power which renders it a most Excellent Washer, pressing and separating, as it does, the dirt with the water from the clothes, leaving them dryer, whiter, and smoother than when "wrung" by hand. The water can be pressed from large and small articles, easier, quicker, and more thoroughly than by the ordinary, old-fashioned back-breaking, wrist-straining, and clothes destroying process.—The Cog-wheels prevent all "wear and tear" of clothes by the friction of the rolls in tearing of stitches by twisting.

Without Cog-wheels, the whole strain of forcing the cloth through the Machine is put upon the lower roll, and the cloth is made to act in the place of Cog-wheels, to drive the upper roll, causing a much greater strain up on the lower roll than when Cog-wheels, with our Patent Regulator, are used, besides the extra strain upon the cloth. A Good Canvasser wanted in every town. Liberal inducements offered, and exclusive sale guaranteed.

R. C. BROWING, Agent.
347 Brodway, New York.
WM. G. WOLF, Agent.
Borough township.
May 11, '64.

Notice in the Orphans' Court

The following appraisements under the Act of Assembly, of the 14th of April, 1851, of property allowed to be retained by a widow or children of a decedent, to the value of $300, have been filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, of Beaver county, and approved *nisi*.

Personal property to amount of $200, by widow of John M. Lukens, dec'd., of Rochester boro. Mary Lukens, Adm'rx.

Amount of cash $240, ele fed to be retained by widow of Benj. McGaffick, deceased.—Jesse M'Gaffick, Wm. B. M'Gaffick and Andrew M'Gaffick, Ex'rs.

Personal property to amount of $95 45-100 by widow of Josiah Todd. John Slentz, Esq, Executor.

Personal property to amount of $300, by by widow of Sam'l. Kelly, late of the borough of New Brighton, deceased. Robt. Mellard and F. W. Williams, Adm'rs.

Personal property to amount of $295 58-100, by widow of Joseph Aleorn, Moon tp., deceased. Jas. Smith, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount $300, by Henry Cowan, Greene tp. James Brittain, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $300, by widow of James Carothers, Greene tp., deceased. Robt Whitehill, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $300, by widow of John A. Braden, Raccoon tp., deceased. Rebecca Braden, Adm'rx.

Personal property to amount of $300, by widow of Harvey Gamble, Greene tp., deceased. Rosannah Gamble, Adm'rx.

Personal property to amount of $135.33-100, and balance out of real estate in Lawrence County to amount of $300, by widow of Geo. M'Kean, dec'd. Henry Kirkpatrick, Adm'r.

JOHN A. FRAZIER,
may 11, 1864. Clerk.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss:

IN the Orphans' Court in and for the county of Beaver, before the Hon. Judges of said Court. In the matter of exceptions to the account of Agnes Carothers and Jesse Carothers, Administrators of the estate of John Carothers, dec'd., who was Administrator of the estate of James Carothers, dec'd.

And now, to wit, Feb. 24th, 1864, the Court appoint James S. Rutan, Esq., an Auditor to take testimony and report the facts on the exceptions. [A true Extract.

JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clerk.

NOTICE.—The Auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Court House, in Beaver, on Tuesday the 31st day of May, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at which time parties interested, and their attornies, will attend if they think proper.

may11'64 J. S. RUTAN, Auditor.

Dividend No. 12.

BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY,
New Brighton, May 3, 1864.

THE President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last 6 months, payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives on demand. EDWARD HOOPS,
may11,'64 Cashier.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

ON Saturday, May 1st, from the subscribers, at Homewood Station, in Big Beaver tp., a medium sized bay horse, with black mane and tail, 8 years old, and blind of the left eye. Any person returning him, or giving information where he can be found, will be liberally rewarded by

may11,'64. PATTERSON & CO.

Do You Want Employment.

I OFFER a pleasant business for the Spring and Summer, with large profits. Send for my new circular, containing full information. Address GEO. EDW'D SEARS,
may11-4t Wilton St., N. Y.

Circular No. 65.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Office of A. A. Pro. Marshal General,
Harrisburg, May 7, 1864.

I. The different Boards of Enrollment, Western Division, Pa., are required to immediately proceed to execute the sixth section of the act of Congress, entitled "an act to amend an act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved Feb. 14, 1864:

II. They will at once appoint the necessary enrolling officer for their respective district, with instructions

1: To enroll all persons whose names have been omitted by the proper enrolling officer, in previous enrollments.

2: All persons who shall arrive at the age of 20 years before the draft.

3: All aliens who shall have declared their intentions to become citizens.

4: All persons discharged from the military or naval service of the United States, who have not been in the service for two years during the present war.

5: And all persons exempted under provisions of the 2d section of the enrollment act approved Mar 3, 1863, but not exempted under the provisions of the act approved Feb. 24, 1864.

III. The Boards of Enrollment will also at once proceed to strike from the enrollment, upon satisfactory proof,

1: The names of all persons who have arrived at the age of 45 years.

2: The names of all persons manifestly physically or mentally unfit for the service.

3: The name of such persons as are at this time actually and legally in the military or naval service of the United States.

4. The names of such persons as have served in the military or naval service two years or more during the present war, and been honorably discharged therefrom:

IV. To the end that all persons interested may have notice, and the object in view (a complete and accurate revised enrollment) promoted, I am directed to publish the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th paragraph of this order in the authorized newspapers of this dissrict.

JOHN CUTHBERTSON,
Capt & Pro. Marshal, 24th Dist., Pa.

New Brighton, Pa., May 9, '64.

Credits 24th District Penn.

PROV. MAR. OFFICE, 24TH DIST. PENN.
New Brighton, May 9th, 1864.

As many volunteers, regulars and re-enlisted veterans have been credited to the 24th district, to Beaver, Lawrence, Washington and Greene counties, and to various Post Offices and villages not being enrollment districts, and I am authorized and required to take evidence as to the actual RESIDENCE of such persons "at the time of their original enlistment in the service," in order that they may be properly credited the people of the various sub districts are respectfully requested (in order that errors and confusion may be promptly corrected) to furnish me as early as possible, the following statement:

First: A list of all VOLUNTEERS enlisted to the credit of such sub district since the Draft of July, 1863, with the date of enlistment, name, company, regiment, recruiting officer, mustering officer, and amount of local bounty paid in each case.

Second: A list of all VOLUNTEERS enlisted in the U. S. Regular service, with the same particulars.

Third: A list of all re-enlisted Veterans with the same particulars accompanied, as far as possible, with certified copies or extracts from the muster in-rolls, from the Adjutant General's Office, Harrisburg, and where credited at large, evidence of actual residence of such Veterans, or the payment of local bounty thereto.

The name and address of some person acting for such sub-district should accompany these lists, in order that I may give him notice in case such credits as are claimed are not allowed.

As the credits to each sub-district are established at Washington, or at Harrisburg, and the numbers alone, and not the name, are furnished me, all persons interested will see the necessity of immediate compliance with this request, in order that the credits may be correctly established before the Draft.

JOHN CUTHBERTSON,
Capt. & Pro. Mar. 24th Dist., Pa.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Office of the A. A. Pro. Mar. Gen.

HARRISBURG, April 26.—Circular, No 45—1. District Provost Marshals are directed to ascertain with all possible dispatch, what credits, if any, additional to those already announced from this office, may be due to their respective sub districts under the last call of the President for 700,000 men. To the end that sub-districts may have an opportunity to furnish evidence of credits due, each district Provost Marshal is authorized to give notice of this order through the authorized newspapers in his district.—Additional credits to sub districts will be assigned upon the evidence of original and supplementary muster-in rolls or certificates of the U. S. Mustering officers, or officers detailed on recruiting service for the regular army or the different Boards of enrollment.

II. Credits not assigned by muster in roll or by the supplementary rolls, or by the exhibits furnished the Provost Marshal from this office, to particular sub-district or localities belonging to sub districts but to counties or cities at large may be assigned to sub-districts within their respective districts, counties or cities, provided that sufficient evidence be given in each case that the sub district claiming the credit has either paid a local bounty to the recruit for which the credit is claimed, or is the actual residence of such soldier, and that the recruit was not paid a local bounty from any other sub-district or county.

III. The distribution of such credits for veterans re-enlisted in the field, as may have been assigned by supplementary rolls to particular sub-districts or localities belonging to sub districts, but announced as due to districts, counties or cities at large, will be made to sub-districts according to the supplementary rolls.

IV. Each District Provost Marshal will cause an exhibit of all the credits assigned by his Enrolling Board, under the provisions of this Circular, to be made out, and signed by the Board and forward the same to this office on the 5th of May, 1864, or if a draft should be ordered before that day, immediately after the receipt of such order at his office. By order of Lieut Col. J. V. BOMFORD,
16th U. S. Inf'y A. A. P. M. General,
WILLIAM SHEFFLER,
Captain and A. A. A. G.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Office of the A. A. Pro. Mar. Gen.
Harrisburg, May 7, 1864.

Circular No. 47.

The term for the assignment and correction of credits by Enrolling Boards, under the the provision of Circular No. 45, current series from this office, is extended to May 15, '64.

J. V. BOMFORD,
Lt. Col. 16th U. S. Inf'y A. A. P. M. Gen

The 10-40 Loan.

It is important to know, so far as possible, the future policy of the financial minister of the Government; and especially at this time, when, to make gambling speculation profitable, an uncommon flood of false assertions and theories damaging to the public credit, are boldly circulated.

The excitement got up in Wall street by the gamblers in Stocks and Gold, are telegurphed everywhere—exaggerated—and the outside public naturally feel that there is some great wrong somewhere, when, in fact, there is nothing wrong. There is only a chullabaloo among the bulls and bears.

Mr. Chase will press right on, with the National Ten-Forty Loan, just as he has begun. There will be no change in the rate of interest. He will make no temporary loans of the Banks, but will take money from the people or the Banks at five per cent. interest, payable on ten days' notice, as heretofore; and he will run a usual line of one year Certificates. He will sell the surplus gold from customs, after setting aside an amount sufficient for six months' interest, and use the proceeds, as the spirit and letter of the law demands, partly in sinking fund, and partly for the current expenses of the Government.

He appeals afresh to the people in the most trying military and financial period of the Rebellion, to come forward with heart and money. He is reducing the volume of currency gradually, and will continue to do so. If the stock and gold gamblers shall attempt the game they played last week, he will bring the whole power of the Government, and its whole means, both here and abroad, to checkmate them.

The Secretary of the Treasury relies upon the People for the *ways and means*; upon the Army for victories and upon Congress for adequate taxation.

The people will come to his help with every dollar that can be appropriated. This is their true interest; it is there true safety. The armies now will do their part—there is no alternative but victory. Congress will do its duty—it dare not falter.

To those capitalists who complain that Mr. Chase ought to pay a higher rate of interest, we say, pointedly, that a 5 per cent. obligation against the American people is better than a bond at any higher rate of interest.—For why! Your money righteously invested, free from extortion, generously invested for your country's cause, is, and will be through all time, VALID—*Thompson's Bank Note Reporter.*

NEW BERNE, N. C., April 21, 1864.

General Order No. 66:

With feelings of the deepest sorrow, the Commanding General announces the fall of Plymouth, N. C, and the capture of its gallant commander, Brig. Gen. H. W. Wessells, and his command. This result, however, did not obtain until after the most gallant and determined resistance had been made. Five times the enemy stormed the lines of the General, and as many times were they handsomely repulsed with great slaughter; and but for the powerful assistance of the rebel "iron clad ram," and the floating iron sharp shooter battery, the "Cotton Plant," Plymouth would still have been in our hands.

For their noble defence, the gallant General Wessells and his brave band, deserve the warmest thanks of the whole country, while all will sympathize with them in their misfortune.

To the officers and men of the Navy, the Commanding General tenders his thanks for their hearty co-operation with the Army, and the bravery, determination, and coolness that marked their part of the unequal contest. With sorrow he records the death of the noble sailor and gallant patriot, Lieut. Commander C. W. Flusser, U. S. Navy, who, in the heat of the battle, fell dead on the deck of his ship, with the lanyard of his gun in his hand.

The Commanding General believes that these misfortunes will tend not to discourage, but to nerve the Army of North Carolina to equal deeds of bravery and gallantry hereafter.

Until further orders, the Head-Quarters of the Sub-District of the Albemarle will be at Roanoke Island. The command devolves upon Colonel D. W. Wardrop, of the 99th N. Y. Vol. Inf'y.

By command of Major Gen. PECK
J. A. JUDSON, A. A. G.

☞ Dr. Thos. Donehoo, late of Wellsville, Ohio, having located in Beaver, will receive calls at his office in the Southern extremity of the National Hotel, in this place.

MARRIED:

On March 30th, by Rev J. S. Brackenridge, Mr. J. L. ANDERSON, a member of the 79th Reg. P. V., to EUDOCIA MACAY, all of Sharon.

April 23d, by Rev. J. M. Smith, Mr. DAVID PENTZ, of Pittsburg, to Miss ELIZABETH A. M'CURDY, of Beaver county.

DIED:

January 18th, 1864, ANDREW CALHOUN, of Big Beaver tp., Beaver co., aged over 100 years.

His mind was scarcely affected by the advance of age. His experience, christian knowledge, and sound judgment, as we learn, rendered his conversation interesting and instructing to the end of his life. He has gone to the mansions of rest.

Beaver Markets:

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE "RADIO."

Flour per bbl.			$7 00
do	" 100 lbs		3 75
Dried Apples per bushel			1 75
do Peaches	"	"	3 50
Wheat	"	"	1 40
Corn	"	"	1 20
Rye	"	"	1 00
Oats	"	"	75
Barley	"	"	
Clover Seed,	"	"	8 00
Timothy Seed,	"	"	3 00
Flax Seed,	"	"	3 00
Beans,	"	"	2 75
Potatoes,	"	"	80
Onions,	"	"	1 00
Corn Meal,	"	"	1 25
Eggs,	"	dozen	15
Butter,	"	lb	35
Hams,	"	"	18
Shoulders,	"	"	15
Sides,	"	"	16
Tallow,	"	"	10
Lard,	"	"	16
Candles,	"	"	16
Soap,	"	"	10
Molasses,	"	Gallon	1 00
Carbon Oil,	"	"	70

T. J. CHANDLER,
SURGEON DENTIST,

IS at his post again, at BEAVER STATION, Rochester Pa., where he will attend to all its various branches of his profession. He applies all the improved methods to prevent pain in extracting teeth.

P. S Work warranted. [jan13'64

Trial List for June Term 1864.

James Collins & Co., vs. W. M. Shirts, et al
Commonwealth use, " John Duff's Executor
Lukens & Beeson, " Darlington M E church
John H. Camp, " Wm. Alexander, Jr.
May 2, 1864. M. WEYAND, Proth'

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested in the following Administration and Guardian accounts, which have been passed and filed in the Register's Office, of Beaver county, Pa., will take notice that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, to be held at Beaver, on Wednesday, the 8th day of June, 1864, for confirmation and allowance.

The final account of Andrew Watterson, Administrator of the estate of David Scott, dec'd.

The final account of Andrew Watterson, Administrator of the estate of George A. Hunter, dec'd.

The final account of James Ansley, Administrator of the estate of John Ansley, dec'd.

The final account of James Mackall and Milton Calhoun, Executors of the last will and testament of George Calhoun, dec'd.

The final account of William H. Frazier, Administrator of the estate of Jonathan Hoge, dec'd.

First and final account (personal) of Robt. G. Cook, Administrator of the estate of James Cook, dec'd.

First and final account of P. M. Kerr, Administrator of the estate of Samuel Wilson, dec'd, who was Executor of the will of Samuel Wilson, sr., dec'd.

First and final account of Margaret Remler, Adm'x. of the estate of Geo. Remler, dec'd.

The accounts of Dr. P. M. Kerr, Administrator of the estate of Samuel Wilson, dec'd., who was Guardian of Samuel Conley and Ann E Conley, minor heirs of Nicholas Conley, decd.

The final account of James Warnock, Guardian of James R. Todd, minor son of James Todd, dec'd.

The account of Wm. W. Irons, Guardian of Rosanneh Irons, minor daughter of John Irons, dec'd.

The account of Isaac Platt, Guardian of Matilda Herring, minor daughter of William Herring, dec'd.

The final account of Wm. K. Boden, surviving Executor of the last will and testament of Thomas Scott, dec'd.

The final account of James Allison, Executor of the last will and testament of Octavia B. Allison, dec'd.

The final account of John G. Bentel, Administrator of the estate of Chas. Hartley, dec'd.

The final account of Robert Baker, Administrator of the estate of Chas. Baker, dec'd.

The account of Helena Lampbright, Administratrix of the estate of Adam Lampbright, dec'd.

Final account of D. S. Marquis, Executor of the last will of Dr. Smith Cunningham, dec'd., who was acting Executor of the last will of Dr. Oliver Cunningham, dec'd.

The account of John Boswell and Benjamin Bedison, Executors of the last will and testament of George Boswell, dec'd

The account of Thomas Nicholson, Executor of the last will and testament of Matilda Cool, dec'd.

The account of Jos. F. Bayless, Adm'r. of the estate of Albert Feezle, dec'd.

The Guardian account of J. G. Bentel, Guardian of Henry Holland, minor son of Berkhart Holland, dec'd.

The Guardian account of J. G. Bentel, Guardian of Christian B. Holland, minor son of Beckhart Holland, dec'd.

The Guardian accounts of Robert E. Moody, Guardian of Joseph and David R. Whitehill, minor children of James Whitehill, dec'd.

The account of Robert Scott and David Reed, Executors of the last will and testament of John Scott, dec'd., who was Executor of the last will and testament of Abraham Bruce, dec'd.

The final account of John Lucker, Administrator of the estate of Samuel Searight, dec'd.

The account of Emmet Anderson, Guardian of Mary Jane Clark, minor daughter of John Clark, dec'd.

The account of William Irons, Guardian of Henry Davis, minor son of Alexander Davis, dec'd.

A. R. MOORE,
Beaver, May 4th, '64. Register.

A. Bestwick,
BROADWAY & APPLE STREETS
New Brighton, Pa.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware,
And the most approved patterns of
Pittsburg Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves. [mar28'64

RAIL-ROAD HOUSE,
CHAS. JOHNSON, PROP'R
BOROUGHVILLE, PA.

TREASURER'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of an act of Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the 13th day of March 1815, entitled "An act to amend an act directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes," &c., and the several subsequent acts supplemental thereto; and the several acts in conformity therewith, requiring and directing the sale of unseated lands for County, State, Boro', School and Road taxes; and the 41st section of the act of April 20th, 1844, authorizing and directing the return and sale of all real estate as unseated lands now sold, in satisfaction of the taxes due and unpaid by the owners thereof; also, the acts authorizing the sale of unseated lots in the boroughs of Beaver, Bridgewater Rochester, and Fallston, borough taxes the following lots and tracts of unseated lands &c., in the County of Beaver, or so much thereof as will pay the arrearage of taxes accrued thereon for the years 1861 and 1862, and so much taxes of previous years as remained unpaid, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Beaver, on

Monday the 13th of June next,

continuing the same by adjournment if necessary.

JOHN CAUGHEY,
April 8th, 1864. Treasurer of Beaver Co.

☞ Persons desirous of paying the taxes due upon any lot or tract in the following lists, are notified to do so before day of sale; and no property will be withheld from sale on a promise of payment.

NOTE.—All property marked with a (*) is returned under the 41st section of the act of 20th of April 1844.

SALE LIST.
For the Taxes of 1861 and 1862:

Beaver borough.				
Thompson Wm A part in lots			38,39	1 59
Craig Neville B	"		24	1 34
*Denny Wm H	"		11	1 38
*Young Peter B	"		39	70
Borough township.				
Dickey John S, Academy lot		4	7	38
Hannen Jane, part out lot		5	18	1 20
" "	"	9½	17	3 52
Davis Jonathan heirs N. R. 1 out lot		64	42	76
Mulvanon and Shanon's heirs S. H. C. plan, 1 tax		34		16
Dickey John heirs of N. R. part out lot Sharon,		44		29
Stone David, 1 out lot		5	23	1 65
" "	"	¼		15
*Crickmore Frances D. N. R. part Academy lot			20	1 52
" "	"		44	29
*Nelson H. B. N. R. house and 3 lots Noss plan		1,2,3	5	70
*Toy Ias heirs of N. K. house and Davidson's plan			82	3 88
*Wray Thos S. 1 house and ¼ lot Sharon				71
*Whetmore James N. R. 1 house and lot Sharon			2	69
" "	"			71
*Huffman house & lot				95
*Reisinger Wm heirs of house and 2 lot S. and Co., plan			61,62	3 00
*Scott A. N. R. " Sharon				2 60
" "	"			1 05
*Gardner Rich'd L house & lot *Bridgewater borough.*				80
Kemp Martin or John, lot			8	46
" "	"	lot	9	46
" "	"	lot	10	46
Mendenhall Harrison, ½ lot, Mendenhall's plan			21	95
" "	"		27	60
" "	"		28	40
Hays Jos, part out lot Hays pl			5,6	18
" "	"		13	18
" "	"		14	18
" "	"		15	18
" "	"		16	18
*Stewart & Guinn house & lot			18	2 38
*Hissen H heirs of, lot, Hemphill's plan			8	1 98
" "	"		10	1 98
*Small John sr. N. R. lot,	"		40	95
*Shields D heirs of, h & lt	"		9	4 70
*Baker Andrew 1 lot	"		4	1 26
*Mitchel Hugh N. R, 1 lot	"		21	3 50
*Rawdon F. 1 lot Davidson's pl				2 08
" "	"		2	1 64
" "	"		11	1 64
" "	"	Porter's plan	12	2 08
" "	"			1 03
" "	"		2	1 03
" "	"		3	1 03
" "	"		4	1 03
" "	"		5	1 04
" "	"		6	1 04
" "	"		7	1 04
" "	"		18	1 04
" "	"		19	1 04
" "	"		20	1 04
" "	"	p't out lot Vera's pl	36	1 13
*Taylor Milo M, house and lot			14	2 65
" "	"	1 lot	12	33
*Power Thomas 1 lot			47	42
" "	"	1 lot	48	42
" "	"	1 lot	49	42
*Blackburn's heirs, 1 lot *Chippewa township.*				24
Beaver Manufacturing co, land *Darlington township*			37	7 52
*Hardy A A, land adjoining J P Martin on west *Darlington borough.*				5 16
Owner unknown, 1 lot *Economy township.*				89
Phillips W P, heirs of, 1 lt, Baden				31
Swan John 1 lot	"			42
Boyd Wm 1 lot	"			68
Saupensliker H 1 lot	"			67
Rodgers James 1 lot	"			08
P F W & C B R tank house & l'd			2	08
" " 1 lot Baden				24
" " 1 lot Baden				08
Fallston borough.				08
Bradford B B 1 lot				08
" " 1 lot				08
" " 1 lot				08
" " 1 lot				08
Meanor Mrs 1 lot Williams pl				08
Welsh Nancy 1 lot	"			08
" " 1 lot	"			08
" " 1 lot	"			08
" " 1 lot	"			08
" " 1 lot	"			08
" " 1 lot	"			08
Dundas Jas 1 lot				08
" " 1 lot				08
" " 1 lot				08
" " 1 lot				08
" " 1 lot				08
Mason Elis'th 1 lot				08
" " 1 lot				08
" " 1 lot				08
" " 1 lot				08
" " 1 lot				08
Presbyterian Church, 1 frame h & lot, Williams' plan				08
Owner unk'n suppo'd S Dunham				08
" "				08
*Kelly Robert, 1 coal lot				08
*Thornily Tho. h'rs of, 1 out lot				08
*Walton Sarah 1 lot Williams' pl				08
" " "	1 lot	"		08
" " "	1 lot	"		08
" " "	1 lot	"		08
" " "	1 lot	"		08
" " "	1 lot	"		08
Glasgow borough.				
Lippencott's oil site				
Phillips Wm P				
Georgetown borough.				
Gilmore's heirs 1 lot				
John, heirs of, 1 lot *Hookstown borough.*				
Wright Hugh 1 lot *Hanover township.*				
Woodrow Othniel land *Industry township.*				30
Shumaker Adam 1 lot Industry				
Kraiger Peter house and lot				
Patterson & Scuddy land Ameh Cook's ferry				2
C. & P. R. R. co. land				8
Fidelity Wm "				8

Moore James land				55
Rambo Michael house and lot				2 80
Hendrickson Amariah	"		9	2 57
New Brighton borough.				
Chambers Mark 1 out lot B Townsend's plan				1 05
do do 1 lot	do		2	2 48
do do 1 lot	do		11	2 48
do do 1 lot	do		12	2 48
Gill Wm water lot				95
Honeywell R 1 lot M'Combs pl			5	3 88
Leslie Eliz the 1 lot School pl				76
Pander James parts of lots			161-2	3 00
Kilpatrick Edward 1 lot			871	1 69
Gould Maria 1 lot				75
" " 1 lot				75
Haven D H house and lot			186	3 75
Aikin Uriah " M'Combs pl				5 00
Seibert Nicholas 1 lot				75
" " 1 lot				75
Winans Jno S 1 lot			157	1 25
" " 1 lot			158	63
M'Gowan James jr land			14	2 60
Reno T T 1 lot			120	41
" " 1 lot			121	42
" " 1 lot			122	42
*Mellon & Kelly water lot			2	12 25
*Fombell Lucien heirs of land			13	21 42
" " " shop and two lots			14,15	5 18
*Gill William tow path *New Sewickly township.*				1 43
*Mace Lydia 1 lot Unionville				21
*Benz J W land			1	25
*Ford William house and land *North Sewickly township,*			4	1 11
David Ramsey land			5	70
Hudson Richard land			28	1 60
Robertson Jackson land			24	2 84
*Welsh Henry house and lot				96
*Chew Benjamin land *Ohio township.*				40
*Steel William land			20	60
Briggs Henry 1 lot West Salem				05
" " " "				05
St Master Andrew land *Phillipsburg borough.*				1 08
Sproul, Loomis & co., house and lot and land *Pulaski township.*				6 90
M'Guire Mary land			8	1 31
Phillips Wm P land			5	2 56
" " land			10	1 79
Raccoon township.				
Neville Thos land off river between Capt Allen & Mr Jack			10	31
Sterling Wm 1 lot *Rochester township.*				13
Davidson William part in lot Bolesville			1	47
Porter Wm land			10	2 75
Hannen Joseph land			13	3 30
Hennon Jas 1 lot Hennon's pl				20
*Logan Robert heirs of land			11	4 57
*P F W & C R R house and lot Ramsey's plan				98
* " " land			¼	75
*Reno Elias			50	7 70
*Linton John two lots parts of land			5	1 26
* " " land			57	5 77
Rochester borough.				76
Boles Chas heirs 1 lot Boles pl				72
Bonbright Wm 1 lot Mendenhall's plan				10
Cheaney E 1 lot Gould's plan			33	10
Erbe Augustine 1 lot do			144	72
Erie Canal co 1 lot do				70
Hailman G W 1 lot do				23
Harishorn H D 1 lot Boles' pl				1 94
Hopson John 1 lot Gould's pl			6	24
Kaler J J 1 lot do			76	5 7
P F W & C R R land			23	13
Warnock Jas 1 lot Finney's pl				37
Wasson John 1 house and lot				3 16
Benz Adam 1 lot Gould's plan			48	19
Fulton Geo W 1 lot Finney's pl				36
Harrop Saml 1 lot do			535	80
Dickson Dr Jos brick h a lot				10 56
do do 2 lots shop & stable				16
do do 1 lot Bonbright pl				05
Blake Jno 1 lot C P & R R co				1 10
do do do				1 10
do do do				1 10
Porter Jas 1 brick house				2 48
Dorsey J C 1 lot Reno's pl				05
do do do				05
do do do				05
Dawson Wm 1 lot				08
do do				02
Green Delilah land Watson tr't			2	08
Mulvonon P 1 lot Stewart's pl				38
M'Gaw James land			24	1 15
Javens Henry's heirs 1 lot Warring's plan				05
do do do do				05
do do do do				05
Pennard Robt 1 lot Rellos plan			49	05
do do do Finney pl				05
Pifer John 1 lot Gould's plan				04
Rawdon F 1 lot Rawden's plan				04
do do do do				04
do do do do				04
do do do do				04
Stienfeld Nancy land			2½	72
Sullivan Michael 1 lot			74	24
Shaffer Conrad 1 lot Gould's pl				24
Rinehart B house & lot do				40
Baughton Polly 1 lot & stable				62
Neil Lewis 1 lot Gould's plan				10
Wright David 1 lot Wasson's pl				10
Waidschmidt H 1 lot Gould's pl				10
*Collins H lot & starch fact'y			17	02
* do do 1 lot above factory				30
*C & P R R co house and lot				1 00

Apr13 JOHN CAUGHEY, Treas'r.

STATE AND COUNTY TAX.

THE County Treasurer will attend in the several townships and boroughs for the purpose of receiving the County and State taxes, for 1864, at the times and places designated below, viz:

Georgetown,	May	23,	Hamilton's hotel.
Glasgow & Ohio,	do	24,	Smith's do
Industry,	do	25,	Eakin's, do
Phillipsburgh,	do	26,	Bimber's do
Freedom,	do	27,	M'Caskey's store.
Beaver,	do	28,	Treas. Office.
Harmony,	do	30,	Store.
Rochester tp.,	do	31,	Wm. Johnson's hotel
do boro.,	June	1,	do do
Bridgewater,	do	2,	Ankeny's do
Patterson tp.,	do	3,	Robertson's store.
Beaver,	do	4,	Treas. Office
Brighton tp.,	do	14,	R. Eakin's.
North Sewickly,	do	15,	N. Hazens.
Franklin,	do	16,	Autenreith's store.
Marion,	do	17,	G. Hartzell.
Beaver,	do	18,	Treas. Office.
New Brighton,	do	20,	Huron House.
Pulaski tp.,	do	21,	R. Wallace's.
New Sewickly,	do	22,	G. Rauscher's.
Economy,	do	23,	Geo. Miuis's.
Fallston,	do	24,	Toll house.
Beaver,	do	25,	Treas Office.
Chippewa tp.,	do	27,	Mrs. Cunningham's.
Big Beaver,	do	28,	Graebing hotel.
Darlington tp.,	do	29,	J. P. Dilworth's.
do boro.,	do	30,	A. J. Cook's.
South Beaver,	July	1,	Joseph Lawrence.
Beaver,	do	2&4,	Treas. Office.
Ohio & S. Beaver,	do	5,	Kerr's store.
Ohio tp.,	do	6,	M. R. Baringer's.
Raccoon tp.,	do	7,	D. Ewing's.
Moon tp.,	do	8,	Wm. Elliot's.
Beaver,	do	9,	Office.
Hookstown,	do	11,	Swearingen's hotel.
do & Greene,	do	12,	do do.
Hanover & Green,	do	18,	Geo. Miller's.
Frankfort,	do	14,	H. M. M'Cutcheon's.
Hanover,	do	15,	Short's store.
Beaver,	do	16,	Office.
Independence and Hopewell,	do	18,	Reed & Kerr's store.
Independence,	do	19,	J. Holmes'
Hopewell,	do	20,	Robert Scott's.

☞ Payments can be made in any adjoining districts.

JOHN CAUGHEY,
Treasure

Apr. 20, '64.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of SAMUEL NELSON, late of Raccoon tp., Beaver county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL NELSON, Greene tp.,
apr. 20,'64 Executor.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of Orphans' Court, of the County of Beaver, the undersigned will expose to sale by Public Vendue or out-cry, on the premises, on

THURSDAY, May 12th, 1864,

at 1 o'clock, P. M. the following described property, being part of the estate of Samuel Kelly, late of the Borough of New Brighton, dec'd., now belonging to his minor children, to wit: The one equal moiety or the undivided half of that piece, parcel or lots of ground in the said Borough of New Brighton, being parts of water lots numbered seven and eight, adjoining each other, and bounded as follows, viz: No. 7, measuring forty-five feet in width and extending from a thirty feet street, on the east side of the race of the New Brighton Water Company, westward to the Beaver river; No. 8, measuring fifty-feet in width and extending as above from said street to said river.

The portions of said lots being bounded as follows, to-wit: on the north by water lot No. 6, now the property of B. & W. Wild, on the east by street before mentioned, on the eastern side of said race, on the south by water lot No. 9, also belonging to the said B. & W. Wild, and on the west by said Beaver river, also, the equal moiety or undivied half of all the residue of said water lot No. 7, measuring forty-five feet in width and extending from the canal to the thirty feet street, before mentioned; also the same undivided proportion (or one undivided half part) of seven shares of water, each share being equal to the one-hundredth part of all the water furnished by said race, upon which is erected a new Stone Grist Mill, measuring on the out side thirty six feet six inches in width by forty-five feet six inches in length, and measuring inside thirty-two feet inches by forty-one feet. Three stones high above the basement, two water-wheels and four pair of burrs.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money on confirmation of sale by the Court, balance in two equal annual payments from that date, with interest from same time.

By order of the Court,
FRANCIS W. WILLIAMS,
ROBERT M'HARD,
Administratators of the Estate of Samuel Kelly, dec'd.
April, 13, 1864.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, of the county of Beaver, the undersigned will expose to sale by Public Vendue, or out-cry, on the premises, on

Monday, May 16th, 1864,

at 1 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the undivided two-ninths, part or moiety (subject to the life estate of Nancy Harger, widow of Michael Harger, dec'd.,) in all the following described real estate belonging to Thomas Harger and Anne Harger, minor children of Michael Harger, dec'd., to wit: All the interest of said Thomas Harger and Anne Harger, in a certain farm or tract of land, situated in New Sewickly township, in said county, bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a post at the north-west corner, thence along lands owned formerly, by Thomas M'Kee, thence along lands owned by (widow) Sarah M'Cracken, thence along lands owned by George M'Cracken, thence along lands owned by William Ford, thence along lands owned by Henry Wolf, thence along lands owned by Samuel Hendrickson, thence along lands owned Reuben Hendrickson, thence along lands owned by James Sproat, thence along lands owned by John Reno, thence along land owned by Thomas M'Kee, thence along land owned by William Smith, thence along lands owned by William and David Stewart, to the place of beginning, containing in all about one hundred and forty-five acres of land, more or less, about 80 acres cleared and under cultivation, balance timbered. The premises watered. There is a mill-seat and good mill-dam on the same.

There are on the premises, a frame house and frame barn of good size, and other outbuildings, some fruit trees on the premises, water convenient. The undivided two ninths part of the above described premises will be sold, subject to the life estate of Nancy Harger, widow of Michael Harger, dec'd.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money on the confirmation of the sale by the court, balance in two equal, annual payments from that date, with interest thereon from same time. By order of the Court:

MARY HARGER,
Guardian of Thos. and Anne Harger.
apr13'64

BEAVER COUNTY, ss:

(SEAL) IN the Orphans' Court in and for said county, before the Hon Judges of said Court. In the matter of the petition for partition of the real estate of Mary Ewing, dec'd., and daughter of Samuel Campbell, late of Economy township, Beaver county, dec'd., and now to wit: March 12, 1864, rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said dec'd., viz: Sarah Jane, intermarried with William Thomas, who resides in the county of Montgomery, State of Ohio; Eliza Ewing, at present living in Covington, Fountain County, Indiana, and Thomas Ewing, now belonging to the Army of the United States, Co. D. 52d Indiana Volunteers, now in Tennessee; Alexander Ewing, father of the aforesaid children, and husband of the aforesaid Mary Ewing, dec'd., now residing in Danville, Hendricks County, Indiana, and all others interested, to shew cause if any they have why an inquest to make partition of the real estate of said dec'd., should not be awarded at an Orphans' Court, to be held in Beaver, in and for said county, on the first Monday of June next.

A True Copy of Rule.
Attest: JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clk.

NOTIC.—To the heirs and legal representatives of Mary Ewing, dec'd.: You and each of you are hereby notified to be and appear at the time and place mentioned in the foregoing Rule, for the purpose therein set forth.

JOS. LEDLIE, Sh'ff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Beaver, apr. 12, 64.

NOTICE IN PATITION.

IN the Orphans' Court in and for the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania: To the heirs and legal representatives of James Duncan, late of Ohio tp. in said county, dec'd: Take notice that by virtue of a writ of partition, issued out of the Orphans' Court of said county, and to me directed, an Inquisition to make partition or valuation of the real estate of said dec'd., (situate in Industry tp., in said county) will be held on the premises, on the 12th day of

MAYORS OF THE
Great Cities.

We, the undersigned Mayors, hereby certify that the Druggists, Apothecaries, and Physicians of our several cities have signed a document of assurance to us that AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has been found to be a remedy of great excellence, and worthy the confidence of the community.

HON. JAMES COOK,
Mayor of LOWELL, MASS.

HON. ALBIN BEARD,
Mayor of NASHUA, N. H.

HON. B. W. HARRINGTON,
Mayor of MANCHESTER, N. H.

HON. JOHN ABBOTT,
Mayor of CONCORD, N. H.

HON. A. H. BULLOCK,
Mayor of WORCESTER, MASS.

HON. NATH'L SILSBEE,
Mayor of SALEM, MASS.

HON. F. W. LINCOLN, Jr.,
Mayor of BOSTON, MASS.

HON. WM. M. RODMAN,
Mayor of PROVIDENCE, R. I.

HON. AMOS W. PRENTICE,
Mayor of NORWICH, CONN.

HON. J. N. HARRIS,
Mayor of NEW LONDON, CONN.

HON. CHAS. S. RODIER,
Mayor of MONTREAL, C. E.

HON. D. F. TIEMANN,
Mayor of NEW YORK CITY.

HON. H. M. KINSTREY,
Mayor of HAMILTON, C. W.

HON. ADAM WILSON,
Mayor of TORONTO, C. W.

HON. R. M. BISHOP,
Mayor of CINCINNATI, OHIO.

HON. I. H. CRAWFORD,
Mayor of LOUISVILLE, KY.

HON. JOHN SLOAN,
Mayor of LYONS, IOWA.

HON. JAMES McFEETERS,
Mayor of BOWMANVILLE, C. W.

HON. JAMES W. NORTH,
Mayor of AUGUSTA, ME.

HON. HENRY COOPER, Jr.,
Mayor of HALLOWELL, ME.

HON. JAMES S. BEEK,
Mayor of FREDERICTON, N. B.

HON. WILLARD NYE,
Mayor of NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

HON. J. BLAISDELL,
Mayor of FALL RIVER, MASS.

HON. W. H. CRANSTON,
Mayor of NEWPORT, R. I.

HON. FRED STAHL,
Mayor of GALENA, ILL.

HON. JOHN HODGDEN,
Mayor of DUBUQUE, IOWA.

HON. THOMAS CRUTCHFIELD,
Mayor of CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

HON. ROBERT BLAIR,
Mayor of TUSCALOOSA, ALA.

HON. R. D. BAUGH,
Mayor of MEMPHIS, TENN.

HON. GERARD STITH,
Mayor of NEW ORLEANS, LA.

HON. H. D. SCRANTON,
Mayor of ROCHESTER, N. Y.

HON. DE WITT C. GROVE,
Mayor of UTICA, N. Y.

HON. GEO. WILSON,
Mayor of PITTSBURG, PA.

HON. C. H. BUHL,
Mayor of DETROIT, MICH.

HON. HEMAN L. PAGE,
Mayor of MILWAUKIE, WIS.

HON. W. W. VAUGHN,
Mayor of RACINE, WIS.

HON. A. FARR,
Mayor of KENOSHA, WIS.

HON. JOHN C. HAINES,
Mayor of CHICAGO, ILL.

HON. M. J. A. HEATH,
Mayor of SELMA, ALA.

HON. A. J. NOBLE,
Mayor of MONTGOMERY, ALA.

HON. W. S. HOLYBAD,
Mayor of COLUMBUS, GA.

DON ESPARTERO MANUEL,
Mayor of VERA CRUZ.

DON PIETRE DE CABALLO,
Mayor of MEXICO.

DON ESTEPHANIE RODRIGUES,
Mayor of HAVANA.

DON ANTONIO ECHEVERA,
Mayor of LIMA, PERU.

DON M. G. MILANGNO,
Mayor of VALPARAISO, CHILI.

DON MARO SESQUIPEDALIA,
Mayor of RIO JANEIRO, BRAZIL.

Certify that the resident Druggists have assured them

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is an excellent remedy, and worthy the confidence of the community.

For Spring Diseases.
For Purifying the Blood.
For Scrofula or King's Evil.
For Tumors, Ulcers, and Sores.
For Eruptions and Pimples.
For Blotches, Blains, and Boils.
For St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erysipelas.
For Tetter or Salt Rheum.
For Scald Head and Ringworm.
For Cancer and Cancerous Sores.
For Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and Humors.
For Female Diseases.
For Suppression and Irregularity.
For Syphilis or Venereal Diseases.
For Liver Complaints.
For Diseases of the Heart.

The Mayors of the chief cities of the United States, Canadas, and British Provinces, Chili, Peru, Brazil, Mexico, and in fact almost all the cities on this continent, have signed this document, to assure their people what remedies they may use with safety and confidence. But our space will only admit a portion of them.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
Ayer's Pills, and
Ayer's Ague Cure,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
LOWELL, MASS.,

and sold by Druggists every where.

BENTEL, ARBUCKLE & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARBON OIL,
ROCHESTER,
BEAVER COUNTY, PA. [ap3

The Diamond,
OF
ROCHESTER, PA.,

FORTUNE'S NEW STORE,

FIRST ARRIVAL OF

SPRING DRY GOODS.

Prints — Best Chintz Styles,
From 18 3-4 to 25 cents per yard.

Ginghams, Checks, Ticks, Table Diapers, Jeans, Cassimeres,

Brown and Bleached Muslins,
And a full line of

ENGLISH, FRENCH & GERMAN
DRESS GOODS.

SPRING DE LAINES,

A very choice selection of styles and quality, at prices within the reach of all.

BARRED FLANNELS AND WOOLEN GOODS,

At ruinous prices, at

FORTUNE'S CHEAP STORE,
(Near the Post Office,)
ROCHESTER, PA.

State Normal School.
EDINBORO, ERIE CO., PA.

THE buildings are new, neat and convenient; good Libraries, Reading Room and Apparatus; Instruction thorough and practical.

Tuition per term of fourteen weeks, $4,00; Board $2,25 per week; $36,50 pays the whole term's expense, including the use of text books.

The Fall term opens, August 18, 1863.

☞ Send for Circular.

J. A. COOPER, A. M., Principal.
aug5:3m

JOY, COE & CO.,
Advertising and Commission Agents
AND DEALERS IN
PRINTING INKS OF ALL KINDS
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OFFICES—Brown's Building, Philadelphia; Tribune Buildings, New York.
mar26:1y.

HOOKSTOWN
SELECT SCHOOL,
Opens Monday, Sept. 28th.
Mathematics, Sciences and Languages,
Taught on the most favorable terms.

Address D. W. SCOTT, *Principal*

T. M. McCord,
Notary Public.
OFFICE WITH
B. B. CHAMBERLIN, ATT'Y AT LAW,
(Near the Provost Marshal's office,
BROADWAY, NEW BRIGHTON,
BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

PROMT attention given to the drawing of EXEMPTION PAPERS, and all matters connected with the draft; also oaths administered, acknowledgments taken, &c., &c. [de16

ADMINISRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of JAS. REED, sr., late of Hanover tp., Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES REED, jr., Adm'r.,
jan6'64, Hanover tp.

Dr. D. M'Kinney,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of
BEAVER AND VICINITY.
OFFICE IN
The Shannon Building, S. E. Corner of dec16] the Diamond, Beaver, Pa.

A Gentleman cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of charge) the receipt and directions for making the simple Remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience and possess a Valuable Remedy—will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed,) by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN,
No 60 Nassau Street, New York.
aug12:3m

GREAT SALE OF LOTS IN ROCHESTER.

THE subscriber will sell at Public Sale, in the Borough of Rochester, on the 4th day of May, 1864, from 75 to 100 Town Lots, together with a number of lots of from one to two acres each. Purchasers can cultivate the lots this season without fencing, as they are enclosed with an outside fence.

Terms, which are easy, will be made known on the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
apr.20'64. WM. PORTER.

JAMES S. RUTAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(*DISTRICT ATTORNEY.*)
BEAVER, PENN'A.

☞ Office in the Court House.

NEW BRIGHTON RETREAT.

AN ASYLUM FOR THE RECEPTION, CURE AND TREATMENT OF MENTAL ALIENATION OR DISORDER,

And Other
Nervous and Chronic Diseases.

EXCLUSIVELY FOR FEMALES.

THIS institution is now open for the reception, care, and treatment of the *independent class* of patients who are laboring under mental derangement; or other nervous and chronic disease. We make special mention of nervous and chronic diseases, from the fact that seven tenths of the female patients that are committed to our public Asylums, to be treated for disordered minds, are reduced to that lamentable condition through previous physical disorder. By a well timed and judicious treatment of chronic and nervous diseases, all physical disorders, in the majority of cases may be removed, and thus the mind, having suffered through the medium of the body, will when free from the exciting physical cause, throw off the shackles that has bound it to worse than midnight darkness, and reason will, once more, resume its sway, clothed in all its primitive beauty and wonted excellence. Hence the necessity of all those, who are laboring under the predisposing, or exciting causes, calculated in the end to impair the mind to resort to an early and judicious course of remedial agents.

The Institution is a large brick building with a stone basement—four stories high and well ventilated. It is situated on an elevated table land which commands a view of entire town—adjacent hills—groves and neighboring streams; all of which are calculated to produce favorable impressions upon the disordered mind.

The Institution is complete in all of its appointments. Having been tastefully fitted up at great expense, in order that it may meet the approbation and views of the most fastidious.

The water closets and bathing apparatus have been gotten up upon the most approved modern scientific principles. This department embraces not only the ordinary baths but, also, the medicated, warm air and ascending and descending *douche* for the more effectual and successful treatment of cutaneous and other scrofulous diseases.

We beg leave to say to all those who may be disposed to commit the interests of a dear wife, sister or daughter, to our charge—may be assured that no means will be spared or efforts wanting on our part to ameliorate their condition or to effect a restoration to their accustomed health and vigor of mind.

For further particulars send for a circular. All communications should be addressed to.

E. KENDRICK, M. D.
Supt. of New Brighton Retreat
New Brighton
nov12'62. Beaver Co. Pa.

CRITTENDEN'S
PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL
COLLEGE,
N. E. corner of 7th & Chestnut St.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THIS Institution, which was established in 1844, and is now consequently in the eighteenth year of its existence, numbers among its graduates, hundreds of the most successful Merchants and Business Men of our Country.

The object of the Institution is solely to afford young men facilities for thorough preparation for business.

The branches taught are, Book-keeping, as applicable to the various departments of trade; Penmanship, both plain and ornamental; Commercial Law, mathematics, Navigation, Civil Engineering, Drawing, Phonography, and Modern Languages.

The system of Instruction is peculiar; no classes or set lessons are made use of, but each student is taught individually, so that he may commence at any time, and attend at whatever hours are most convenient.

Catalogues are issued annually after the 15th of April, containing names of the students for the year, and full particulars of terms, &c., and may be obtained at any time by addressing the Principal.

In extensive accommodations, wide-spread reputation, and the lengthy experience of the Principal, this Institution offers facilities superior to any other in the country, for young men wishing to prepare for business, and to obtain at the same time A DIPLOMA, which will prove a recommendation for them to any Mercantile House.

☞ CRITTENDEN'S Series of Treatises on Book-Keeping, now more widely circulated than any other work on the subject, are for sale at the College.

S. HODGES CRITTENDEN,
Attorney-at-Law,
May 7. PRINCIPAL.

BEAVER
SEMINARY AND INSTITUTE
Rev. R. T. Taylor, A. M., Prin.
Mrs. A. S. Taylor, Governess.

THE NEXT TERM WILL COMMENCE

Tuesday, March 24th, 1863,

And continue 14 weeks. The aim of the school is to make its pupils thorough, especially in the Common Branches.

A Normal Class,

for the benefit of those wishing to fit themselves for teaching, will be formed at the commencement of the term.

Board, Room rent, &c.....$38,00
Tuition varies from $3,50 to $8,00

☞ For further particulars inquire of the President of Faculty.

mar4'63 — R. T. TAYLOR.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

WILSON, M'ELROY & CO.,
54 Wood St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

OFFER THEIR STOCK FOR THE
SPRING OF 1863,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.
mar. 25,'63

Notice.

BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY,
New Brighton, Oct. 12, 1863.

The Stockholders of the Bank of Beaver County are hereby notified, that the Annual Meeting, will be held at the Banking House, in New Brighton, on Tuesday the 3d day of November ensuing, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, P. M. And the election for Directors to serve the ensuing year, at the same place, on Monday, the 16th, day of November, between 10 A. M., and 3 P. M., of said day. By order of the Board of Directors.

EDWARD HOOPS Cashier.

Confessions & Experience of an Invalid.

PUBLISHED for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay &c., supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelopes, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFIELD, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.
mar5'63.

PHOENIX
LOOKING GLASS & PICTURE FRAME
MANUFACTORY,
NOS. 221 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET,
173 & 175 GRAND STREET AND 216
CENTRE STREET,
ESTABLISHED 1838. N. Y. ESTABLISHED 1838.

THIS Establishment has been in successful operation for 24 years, and is the largest of the kind in the United States. We have on hand or manufacture to order every description of Looking-glass, Picture and Portrait Frames, Plain and Ornamental Pier, Wall, Oval & Mantel Glasses, Connecting Cornices, Base and Bracket Tables, with Marble Slabs, Toilet Glasses, &c., &c., &c. Mouldings for Picture Frames, in lengths suitable for transportation, either Gilt, Berling, Rosewood, Oak, Zebra, Birdseye, Mahogany, &c. Our new manufactory and extensive facilities enable us to furnish any article in our line as good as the best, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Dealers are invited to call upon us When they visit New York. We claim to be able to supply to supply them with every article in our line which they can possibly purchase elsewhere.

☞ Orders by mail attended to with promptness. Do not fail to call when you visit New York.

Office & Warerooms, No. 215 Centre St., N. Y.
HORACE Y. SIGLER, *Agent.*
May7 3mos

MARRIAGE

ITS loves and hates, sorrows and angers, hopes and fears, regrets and joys; MANHOOD, how lost, how restored; the nature treatment and radical cure of spermaterrhœa or seminal weakness; involuntary emissions, sexual debility, and impediments to marriage generally; nervousness, consumption, epilepsy, mental and physical incapacity, resulting from SELF-ABUSE—are fully explained in the MARRIAGE GUIDE, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This most extraordinary book should be in the hands of every young person contemplating marriage, and every man or woman who desires to limit the number of their offspring to their circumstances. Every pain, disease and ache incidental to youth, maturity and old age, is fully explained; every particle of knowledge that should be known is here given. It is full of engravings. In fact, it discloses secrets that every one should know; still it is a book that must be locked up, and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any one on the receipt of twenty-five cents in specie or postage stamps.

Address DR. WM. YOUNG, 416 Spruce st., above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ *Afflicted and Unfortunate,* no matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any of the notorious QUACKS—native or foreign—who advertise in this or any other paper, get a copy of Dr. Young's book, and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life.

DR. YOUNG can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publication, at his office, 416 Spruce Street, above Fourth, Philadelphia. Office hours from 9 to 3, daily. [mar26

THE GREAT CAUSE OF
Human Misery.
Just Published in a Sealed Envelope; Price 6 cts.

A LECTURE BY DR. CULVERWELL, ON THE CAUSE AND CURE of Spermatorrhœa, Consumption, Mental and Physical Debility, Nervousness, Epilepsy; Impaired Nutrition of the Body; Lassitude; Weakness of the Limbs and the Back; Indisposition, and Incapacity for study and Labor; Dullness of Apprehension; Loss of Memory; Aversion to Society; Love of Solitude; Timidity; Self-Distrust; Dizziness; Headache; Affections of the Eyes; Pimples on the Face; Involuntary Emissions, and Sexual Incapacity; the Consequences of youthful Indiscretion, &c., &c.,

☞ This admirable Lecture clearly proves that the above enumerated, often self-afflicted evils, may be removed without medicine and without Dangerous surgical operations, and should be read by every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box, 4586.

KOLLOCK'S
Dandelion Coffee.

THIS preparation, made from the best JAVA Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee, will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and Cakes. Price 15 cents.

Manufactured by
M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
mar26

A THOUSAND YEARS,
Work's Great War Song, Words and Music, in January Number.

A SCHOOL MAGAZINE FREE! — CLARK'S SCHOOL VISITOR.— Volume VIII.

The Publisher of this favorite Monthly, in order to reach all schools, will send the VISITOR one year *gratis* to one person (who will act as Agent), at an post-office in the United States. This is an unparalleled offer.

Address, with five cents enclosed, for particulars,

J. W. DAUGHADAY,
Publisher,
1308 Chuestnut St., Phila., Pa

FALLSTON
WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE undersigned expects to commence, this week, Carding, Spinning, Fulling, Finishing and Dyeing; also to manufacture Flannel, Cloth, Cassimeres, Satinetts and Blankets, at my old place in Fallston. For wear and durability, I can warrant the goods manufactured not to be surpassed. For the accommodation of those on the east side of the Beaver, Wool, etc., can be left at my house in Pulaski township, or John Hodgkinson's store in New Brighton.

je17,63 EPH'M. SMITH.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of JOSIAH TODD, dec'd., late of Industry twp, Beaver co, Pa, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately and those having claims against the same will present them to the subscriber duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN SLENTZ, Executor,
mar 2, '64 Ohio tp.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

Not from the Army but from the Town of Beaver.

New Shoe Store.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Beaver County that, in addition to his well selected stock of CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS and GENTLEMENS FURNISHING GOODS, he has lately purchased a well selected stock of BOOTS and SHOES of every kind and variety. My stock is the largest ever brought to the county, and I am determined to sell cheaper than the cheapest. Mind the sign of the "Big Hat."

Sept. 9.'63. I. E. ATHENS.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES
OF THE
BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
And Ointment.

ALL WHO have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

COUGHS AND COLDS AFFECTING TROOPS

Will be speedily removed and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE INCIDENTAL TO SOLDIERS.

These feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly a produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

WEAKNESS OR DEBILITY, INDUCED BY OVER FATIGUE,

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION! INDISCRETIONS OF YOUTH.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotchings and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

FOR WOUNDS, EITHER OCCASIONED BY THE BAYONET, OR SABRE OR THE BULLET, SORES OR BRUISES,

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all around it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack, and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's knapsack and Seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

☞ Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, throughout the civilized world. In boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

May 7.

600,000
MALE OR FEMALE AGENTS
TO SELL
Lloyd's New Steel Plate County Colored Map of the United States, Canadas, and New Brunswick.

From recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862; cost $20,000 to engrave it, and one year's time.

Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of Fifty Cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not only a County map, but it is also a COUNTY & RAILROAD MAP of the U. S. & Canadas combined in one, giving Every Railroad Station and distances between.

Guarantee any woman or man $3 to $5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.

Send for $1 worth to try.

Printed instructions how to canvass well furnished all our agents.

Wanted—Wholesale Agents for our maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. *No competition.* J. F. LLOYD, 164 Broadway, N. Y.

The War Department uses our map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost $100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Hights, Williamsport Ferry, Shorerseville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in the above named States, or money refunded.

LLOYD'S TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA, and ILL., at the only authority for Gen. Rosecrans and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it.

From the Tribune, Aug. 2.

"LLOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA.—The map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and *it is the best which can be purchased.*"

Lloyd's Great Map of the Mississippi River.—From Actual Surveys by Capts. Bart and Wm Bown. Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,350 miles—every sand-bar, island, town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and States. Price, $1 in sheets. $2, pocket form, and $2,50 on linen, with rollers. Ready Sept. 20.

Navy Department, Washington, Sept. 16, 1862.

J. T. Lloyd—Sir: Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are required for use of that squadron.

GIDEON WELLS, Secretary of the Navy.

Estate of Harvey Gamble, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of HARVEY GAMBLE, late of Greene township, Beaver County, Penna., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES BRITTAIN, Adm'r.,
feb10,64 Greene tp.

Spring and Summer
GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving his NEW GOODS, direct from Philadelphia, of the newest styles of

Ladies' Dress Goods & Gent's Wear,

which were selected by one of the ablest and most experienced merchants there, and will be sold at a small advance from cost.

Beaver, Apr. 4, '64. THOS. M'CORKEY.

GERMANTOWN TELEGRAPH:
A Family and an Agricultural Journal,
DEVOTED TO
CHOICE LITERATURE,
INCLUDING
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AND MORAL AND ENTERTAINING READING GENERALLY.

In the Literary Department we shall present the choicest varieties within the reach of our extended means. The Novelettes, Tales, Poetry, &c., shall be supplied from the best and highest sources, and be equal to anything to be found in any journal or magazine.

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EMBRACING
Farming, Gardening, Fruit-Raising, &c.
In all their branches, as conducted on the latest and most approved system.

Our labors in this department for over thirty years, have met the cordial approbation of the public. Our purpose has been to furnish useful and reliable information upon these very important branches of industry, and to protect them so far as within our power against the false doctrines and selfish purposes of the many empires and sensation-adventurers by which the Farmer is incessantly assailed. This portion of the *Germantown Telegraph* will alone be worth the whole price of subscription, as every Farmer and Gardener, who has a proper conception of his calling, will readily admit.

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The same industry, care, and discrimination, in gathering and preparing the Stirring Events of the Day, expressly for this paper, which hitherto has been one of its marked features and given so universal satisfaction, will be continued with redoubled efforts to meet the increasing demands of the public. The labor required in this department is never fully appreciated by the reader. It would be impossible to present, the condensed and carefully made-up form in which it appears, a corrected mass of all the most interesting news of the week, without involving much physical labor, tact and judgment.

We annex the *cash terms*, to which we beg leave to call attention of all who think of subscribing for a newspaper:

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☞ A Club of five subscribers, at $8, will entitle the person getting it up to a copy for six months; a Club of ten or more, to a copy for one year. All Club subscriptions stopped at the end of the time paid for, unless re-ordered.

☞ No order will receive attention unless accomplished with the cash.

☞ Specimen numbers sent to applicants.

PHILIP R. FREAS,
Editor and Proprietor.
Germantown, Philadelphia, Oct. 22, '62.

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"This is the first really clever comic and satirical journal we have had in America—and really clever it is. It is both sharp and good-tempered, and not afraid to say that its soul is its own—which shows that it has a soul. Our readers will be glad to know where they can find native fun that has something better in it than mere *patois.*"—*Atlantic Monthly.*

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SPECIAL NOTICE

The very marked and flattering success which has thus far attended the publication of "VANITY FAIR,"

Enables the publisher to announce that with the commencement of the Second Volume, issued this day, 30th June, New Features, both Literary and Artistic, will be introduced, which will increase the value and interest of the paper, and fully maintain the proud position unanimously accorded to it, as the leading

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The Bugle Call! "The War has Begun! War of Extermination against Bad Teeth, Bad Breath, Diseased Gums, Toothache, Earache, and Neuralgia.

OUR ARTILLERY IS

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
DENTAL TREASURY
A COMPLETE SET OF REMEDIES FOR
PRESERVING THE TEETH
Purifying the Breath and Mouth
AND
curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

CONTENTS.

Dr. Hurd's Celebrated MOUTH WASH, one bottle.

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FLOSS SILK for Cleaning between the Teeth.

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☞ The *Dental Treasury* makes a package eight inches by five, and is sent by express.

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The following articles we can send safely, by mail, viz:

The *Treatise on Preserving the Teeth* sent, post paid, on receipt of TWELVE CENTS, or two stamps.

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The *Neuralgia and Rheumatic Plaster* (large size,) for Pains in the Chest, Shoulders, Back, or any part of the body, sent post paid, on receipt of *Thirty-seven cents.*

Address,

WM. B. HURD, CO.
Tribune Buildings, New York

Dr. Hurd's MOUTH WASH, TOOTH POWDER and *TOOTHACHE DROPS* cannot be sent by mail, but they can probably be obtained at your Drug or Periodical Stores. If they cannot, send to us for the DENTAL TREASURY, Price, ONE DOLLAR, which contains them.

NOW.

ARE DR. HURD'S PREPARATIONS GOOD

The best evidences that they are is, that the firmest friends and best patrons are those who have used them longest. *Dr. Wm. B. Hurd* is an eminent Dentist of Brooklyn, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and these preparations have been used in his private practice for years, and no leading citizen of Brooklyn or Williamsburg questions their excellence, while eminent Dentists of New York recommend them as *the best known to the profession. Without the aid of advertising,* dealers have sold them by the gross.

The Editor of the *Brooklyn Daily Tribune* says: "We are happy to know that our friend, Dr. Hurd, is succeeding beyond all expectations with his MOUTH WASH and TOOTH POWDER. The great secret of his success rests with the fact *that his articles are precisely what they are represented to be, as we can testify from their long use.*"

The well known P. T. Barnum writes: "I found your TOOTH POWDER so good that my family have used it all up. *We find it the best powder for the teeth we have ever used.* I shall feel obliged if you will send me another supply at the Museum at your convenience, with bill."

But their cost is so small that every one may test the matter for himself.

☞ Beware of the ordinary Tooth Powders. Dr. Hurd's Tooth Pooder contains no acids nor alkali, nor charcoal, and polishes without wearing the enamel. Use no other.

WHAT WILL DR. HURD'S REMEDIES EFFECT?

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder will give young ladies that finest charm in woman—a sweet breath and pearly teeth. Try them, ladies.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder will cleanse the mouth from all foul exhalations, and if used in the morning, will make the breakfast taste sweeter and the day begin more pleasantly. Hundreds of persons can testify to this. Try them, gentlemen.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder are the the best preparations in the world *for curing bad breath* and giving firmness and health to the gums. Hundreds of cases of *Diseased Bleeding Gums, Sore Mouth, Canker,* etc., have been cured by Dr. Hurd's astringent wash.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder give an additional charm to courtship, and make husbands more agreeable to their wives and wives to their husbands. They should be used by every person having

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

which are liable to impart a taint to the breath.

Dr. Hurd's Toothache Drops cure Toothache arising from exposed nerves, and are the best friends that parents can have in the house to save their children from torture and themselves from loss of sleep and sympathetic suffering.

Farmers and mechanics! you cannot well afford to neglect your teeth. For a trifling sum you can now get preservatives, than which Rothschild or Astor can get nothing better. Remember that *Dyspepsia and Consumption of the Lungs* often originate in neglect of Teeth. Send for the *Treatise on Teeth,* and read Dr. Fitch's observations on this subject. If too late to arrest decay in your own teeth, save your children's teeth.

NEURALGIA PLASTERS.—Dr. Hurd's Neuralgia Non-Adhesive Plasters are the most pleasant and successful remedies ever prescribed for this painful disease. The patient applies one, soon becomes drowsy, falls asleep, and awakes free from pain, and no blister or other unpleasant or injurious consequences ensue. For *Earache* and *Nervous Headache,* apply according to directions, and relief will surely follow. Nothing can be obtained equal to Dr. Hurd's Compress for Neuralgia. Try them. They are entirely a novel, curious and original preparation, and wonderfully successful. They are of two sizes, one small for the face, price 15 cents, and the other large, for application to the body, price 37 cents. *Will be mailed on receipt of price and one stamp.*

WHAT ARE THE PEOPLE DOING?

The American people are intelligent enough to appreciate preparations that contribute so much to happiness of those using them, and they wont them. Every mail brings us letters, some ordering the Treatise on Teeth, some the Neuralgia Plasters, and not a few enclosing orders for the Mouth Wash, to be sent by mail, but to these we are compelled to reply that it is impossible to send a half-pint bottle by mail. The people want these Remedies. *Who will supply them?